The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1349.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.)

Mr. Crofts offers the following SHARES FOR ABSOLUTE SALE. No reasonable offer will be refused (all calls paid).

Wheal Conquer. 15 Carnewas. 10 Wheal Sicily.
Huckworthy Bridge. 10 Bickley Phœnix (£2 pd.) 500 Unity Fire Insurance.

SELECT.—4 Brynford Hall, £10½; 40 Pendeen Consols, £5¾; 10 Penhale Moor, £3¾; 100 Cefn Cilcen, 15s. 6d.; 50 Dale, 17s.; 25 Wheal Ludcott, £3¾; 200 Tees Side, 3s.; 35 Retallack, 19s. 9d.; 150 North Great Work.

BUYER of Great Wheal Martha and of Waterloo Life Assurance shares.

*** Holders of mining shares difficult of sale in the open market may hear of purchasers by applying to Mr. Crofts.

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—5 Ashburton United, £10½; 5 Bryntail, £2½; 20 Birch Tor and Vitifer, £2½; 50 Great Briggan; 25 Dale, 18s. 6d.; 20 East Russell, £4; 20 Cornubia; 50 Great Retallack, 19s.; 5 Gonamena, £2; 30 Great Wheal Alfred, 13s.; 20 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.; 2 Herodsfoot, £40; 10 Marke Valley, £8¾; 10 North Downs, £4¾; 20 North Exmouth, 5s.; 25 North Hallenbeagle (£1 paid), 25s.; 10 Penhale Moor, £3½; 100 Ribden, 12s. 6d.; 20 South Condurrow, 13s. 6d.; 40 Tees Side, 5s. 6d.; 3 Trelawny, £15¼; 10 Wheal Anne, 22s. 6d.; 2 West Caradon, £50½; 3 Wendron Consols, £18; 50 Wheal Wrey, 6s. 6d.; 5 Wheal Ludcott, £3¾; 30 Willow Bank (33s. 6d. paid), 5s.; 50 Worthing, 16s.; 20 Dulta, £2; 20 New Treleigh, £2½; 100 Great Moelwyn (30s. paid), 22s. 6d.; 50 East Kongsberg (£1 paid), 12s.; 5 East Caradon, £24¾; 50 Buller and Basset, 5s. 9d.; 10 Tincroft, £5¼; 50 Wheal Unity, 18s. 6d.; 20 Calstock Consols, 8s.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

PETER WATSON has the UNDERMENTIONED SHARES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, subject to a charge of 1¼ per cent:—

25 E. Wh. Grenv., 46s. 3d.	100 New Frances, 11s. 9d.	25 New Treleigh, £1⅞.
2 No. Treskerby, £22½.	30 Brook Wood (an offer wanted).	15 Polgear, 10s.
25 Redmoor, 3s. 9d.		5 Trencrom (call pd.), £2
25 Wheal Unity, 18s. 9d.	1 Old Tolgus, £8 7s. 6d.	10 Nanteos (a good offer wanted).
2 Stray Park, £37¾.	120 West Tolcarne, 10s. 6d.	
20 Camborne Vean, £3.	20 Lady Bertha, 20s. 3d.	1 North Roskear, £18.
25 No. Minera (including Deep Level), 30s 3d.	1 South Frances, £137½.	10 Holmbush, £1⅞.
	15 Wh. Grenville, £2 2s.6d	2 Providence, £37.
1 United Mines.	35 Great Crinnis (an offer wanted).	10 East Caradon, £24¾.

STRAY PARK MINE (ADJOINING DOLCOATH AND COOK'S KITCHEN).—Having this day (Friday) RECEIVED a MOST SATISFACTORY ACCOUNT of this MINE, I STRONGLY ADVISE an IMMEDIATE PURCHASE OF SHARES at the present low prices of £35⅛ to £37, believing, as I do, that ere long these shares will be as high as ever they were some few months ago, —viz., £65 to £67. The present wonderful discoveries in the adjoining mines (as above named) speak well for the future of Stray Park; and it is the best and safest mine for immediate and permanent investment. PETER WATSON.

79, Old Broad-street, June 15, 1861.

The "bears" have been very busy this week in endeavouring to depress these shares, but the mine is looking well, and when the winzes are communicated shortly, and the lode cut in the bottom of shaft, in the course of the next two months shares will rise again considerably.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—A SPECIAL and DETAILED REPORT on this mine, made from a careful inspection and assays of the ore from different parts of the mine, by my own agent, APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST" of yesterday (Friday), No. 170, Vol. IV., price 6d.

WEST CARADON MINE.—An IMPORTANT SPECIAL REPORT on this mine, made by a thoroughly practical and eminent authority, APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR" of yesterday (Friday), No. 170, Vol. IV., price 6d., and can be had on application.

MR. W. LELEAN, MINE SHAREBROKER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Bedford Consols, 3s.	Gawton United, 4s.	Stray Park, £36.
Calstock Cons., 6s.	North Trelawny, 3s.	Wheal Edward, £1 17s 6d
East Russell, £3¾.	North Robert, 14s. 6d.	Wheal Moyle, £2 1s. 3d.
East Caradon, £24¾.	North Downs, £4 8s. 9d.	Wheal Norris, £2.
E. Grenville, £2 6s.	Pelyn Wood, 1s. 3d.	Wheal Arthur, 15s.
E. Devon Cons., £2 7s 6d	Sortridge, 15s.	

And is a BUYER of any number of—

Merilyn, 22s. 6d.	Stray Park, £35.	Wheal Norris, 35s.
Sortridge, 12s. 6d.	So. Caradon Hooper, 14s.	Wheal Arthur, 11s.

An OFFER WANTED for—

100 Wheal Mary Emma.	200 Tregullow.	50 Budnick.
100 Sigford Consols.	100 Beneathwood.	50 Okel Tor.

June 28, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

SHARES FOR SALE AT NETT PRICES:—

25 Charlotte Utd., 17s.	65 Unity, 19s.	50 Gt. Retallack, 19s.
1 North Roskear, £20.	5 Uny, £4 3s. 9d.	2 No. Treskerby, £22½.
2 Rosewarne, £24½	20 Rosewall Hill, 18s.	20 Rose. & Herland, 20s.
1 East Basset, £84.	1 Wheal Seton, £75⅛	20 Merilyn, 22s.
1 Wheal Grenville, £2 4s.	20 East Grenville, 44s. 6d.	5 Crane, £63¾.

Apply by letter, to Mr. Nevard, Post-office, Throgmorton-street, London.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 14 years), has FOR SALE:—West Caradon, £51½; 5 Providence, £37½; 10 North Wheal Busy, £3½; 70 West South Caradon, 16s. 6d.; 50 Great Martha; 2 South Frances, £142; 50 Mendip Hills, £2⅞; 50 North Minera, 31s.; 50 Wheal Unity, 19s. 6d.; 5 West Bryn Gwiog; 5 Billins, £16½; 20 Crelake, £3 4s.; 100 North Nant-y-Mwyn, 6s. 6d.; 25 Wheal Ludcott; 50 East Grenville, 45s. 9d.; 50 Dale, 19s. 6d.; 4 Rosewarne United; 100 South Condurrow, 15s. 6d.; 10 North Crofty, £6¾; 50 Silver Bank, 16s. 6d.; 50 Wheal Norris; 20 Crane; 4 Stray Park, £38⅞; 25 Camborne Vean; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £14⅛; 5 South Bryn Gwiog, £12½; 3 West Basset; 25 Worvas Downs; 30 Cefn Cilcen, 16s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Hearle; 50 Carn Camborne; 10 East Caradon, £24¾; 2 West Sharp Tor; 100 Worthing; 4 North Treskerby, £23; 3 Mary Ann; 5 Silver Rake; 1 Condurrow, £72; 4 Cook's Kitchen, £31; 1 Devon Great Consols; 2 East Basset, £92; 20 Holmbush; 15 Pendeen; 10 North Frances, £4¼; 4 Roskear, £19; 100 Redmoor; 10 South Carn Brea, £3½; 40 East Alfred; 50 Sortridge Consols, 15s. 9d.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS EFFECTED in BANKS, MINES, RAILWAYS, and STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL (opposite the Royal Exchange). All communications promptly attended to.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other securities collected, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted at nett prices, or the usual commission. British Mines pay from 12½ to 20 per cent.

Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 50 to 250 per cent., free from risk, and become permanently productive and profitable securities, particulars of which can be had upon application.

£1000 invested in Consols, Debentures, &c., the largest amount obtained is £60 per annum. Mine Shares secure at least £150 per annum.

Bankers: Bank of England.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

1 Carn Brea, £85.	25 Bottle Hill, 13s. 9d.	1 New Seton, £53¾.
5 East Caradon, £24¾.	25 Camb. Vean, £2 18s 9d.	3 North Treskerby, £22½
50 Tolvadden, 7s. 3d.	50 Carn Camborne, 21s 9d.	25 Round Hill.
2 West Caradon, £49¾.	20 East Devon Great Consolidated, £2½.	20 Silver Vein (an offer wanted).
1 Wheal Clifford, £180.		5 Stray Park, £35⅞.
1 North Roskear, £18½.	30 East Rosewarne, 21s 9d.	5 Trencrom, £1¾.
50 North Dolcoath, 9s. 3d.	50 Great Alfred (an offer greatly desired).	50 West Tolcarne, 11s 9d.
2 Rosewarne Utd., £26¾.		50 Wheal Unity, 18s. 9d.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

3 Anglo Mexican Mint, £14 17s. 6d.	2 Great Wheal Fortune.	1 St. Ives Cons., £37½.
	4 Herward United, £9¾.	20 South Herodsfoot.
10 Alfred Cons., £1 10s.	2 Herodsfoot, £39½.	5 Silver Rake, £17 17s.
2 Brynford Hall, £10.	20 Hings. Down, £2 2s. 6d.	20 Sortridge Cons., 15s.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £33¼.	10 Hoimbush, £2 3s. 9d.	3 S. B. Gwiog, £15 10s.
20 Bryntail, £2 10s.	2 Kitty (Lelant), £9¾.	20 So. Condurrow, 15s. 9d.
2 Billins, £17½.	20 Kelly Bray, 19s. 6d.	2 South Basset, £13½.
1 Buller, £100.	20 Lady Eliza, 14s.	20 So. Car. Hooper.
1 Basset, £90.	30 Lady Bertha, 19s. 9d.	1 South Frances, £139½
20 Bottle Hill, 13s. 6d.	3 Long Rake, £10.	100 South Buller and West Penstruthal, 4s. 6d.
30 Buller & Basset, 8s. 9d.	5 Marke Valley, £8½.	10 Silver Vein.
2 Carn Brea, £86½.	4 Mary Ann, £9 15s.	50 Tamar Con., £1 17s 6d
1 Cobre, £40¼.	20 No. Frances, £2⅝.	30 Tolvadden, 14s. 9d.
20 Cefn Cilcen.	30 North Minera (20s. pd.)	3 Trelawny, £14 13s. 9d.
20 Central Minera, 16s. 6d.	2 North Roskear, £19¾.	20 Trumpet Utd., 10s. 9d.
2 Copper Hill, £86½.	4 North Basset, £3 17s 6d.	5 Trencrom, 35s.
2 Craddock Moor, £24¾.	5 No. Treskerby, £23.	2 United Mines, £30.
10 Camborne Vean, £3⅛.	25 New Frances, 11s.	20 United Mexican.
40 Carn Camborne.	50 New Crow Hill, 19s. 9d.	10 Tolcarne.
3 Caradon Cons., £7 15s.	20 North Downs.	100 Vale of Towy, 5s. 6d.
2 Cook's Kit., £29 16s. 9d.	20 New Treleigh, £2 3s. 9d	1 West Caradon, £51½.
1 Cargoll, £16½.	50 North Rhine, 6s. 6d.	50 West So. Caradon.
5 Calvadnack, £8⅝.	2 North Crofty, £6¾.	5 W. StrayPark, £4 18s9d
20 Carnewas.	20 North Dolcoath, 7s. 3d.	20 Wheal Unity.
100 Dale, 17s. 9d.	40 Nant-y-Ingo, 17s. 6d.	100 Worthing, 14s. 9d.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £362½.	10 North Robert, 10s. 9d.	3 Wendron Con., £17½.
15 Drake Walls, 15s.	30 North Laxey.	15 Wh. Grenv., £2 4s. 6d.
20 Deep Level.	15 Nanteos & Pen., 15s 9d.	10 Wheal Wrey, 7s. 9d.
5 East Russell, £3 16s. 9d.	20 North Exmouth, 4s.	20 Wheal Harriett, 35s 6d
120 E. Kongsberg (£1 paid), 12s. 6d.	1 New Seton, £51¾.	30 Wh. Moyle, £2 2s. 9d.
	5 Old Tolgus United.	1 West Sharp Tor, £39
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 18s 9d.	2 Providence, £36½.	1 Wh. Margaret, £47½.
10 East Budnick, 8s. 6d.	30 Prosper United, 17s. 9d.	4 W. Bryn Gwiog, £33¾
1 East Basset.	10 Polgear, 15s. 9d.	15 Wheal Hearle.
30 East Grenville, £2 5s.	1 Rosewarne United.	30 West Wendron, 9s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £24 15s.	20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, 23s. 9d.	1 West Seton, £35½.
2 Grambler, £15.		20 West Margaret, 9s. 6d.
10 Great Alfred, 11s. 9d.	10 Saint John del Rey, £35½.	50 West Tolvadden, 5s. 6d
5 Gonamena, £2 2s.		10 Wh. Edward, £2 1s. 6d.
20 Great Wheal Martha.	50 Silver Bank (20s. paid), 16s. 9d.	10 West Providence, 5s.
5 Gt. So. Tolgus, £3 6s 9d		1 West Basset, £17½.
100 Great Moelwyn, (25s. paid), 19s. 6d.	10 S. Carn Brea, £3½.	50 West Polmear, 18s. 6d.
	1 Stray Park.	10 Wheal Crebor, 13s. 9d.
30 Great Retallack, 19s.	1 South Caradon, £305.	5 Wheal Uny.

And is a BUYER of 200 South Lady Bertha, 200 Buller and Basset, 50 Tincroft, 100 Carn Camborne, 50 Great Martha, 5 West Bryn Gwiog, 50 Wheal Norris at 34s. 6d., and 5 Long Rake.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 28, 1861.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., continues to advise the public generally in the selection of good mining property, either for investment with regard to receiving dividends or for speculation, and will endeavour in his selection to avoid all concerns of a doubtful character. From frequent visits into the principal mining districts, and his extensive correspondence with agents of the most undoubted reputation, Mr. Edward Cooke hopes to be enabled to make mining investment profitable to those who may favour him with their confidence.

June 28, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,

Begs to draw attention to the undermentioned stock, which must be sold for cash as quoted, and where unquoted an offer is particularly requested:—

20 Polgear, 8s. 9d.	150 Unity, 18s. 6d.	40 Redmoor, 2s. 9d.
6 Nant-y-Iago.	23 Buller and Basset.	50 Prosper United, 12s. 9d.
40 East Grenville, 45s.	6 Great Fortune, £13.	3 Stray Park, £36½.
20 Wheal Grylls.	25 Crebor, 12s. 9d.	1 North Treskerby, £22.
2 Margaret.	50 Arthur, 13s. 6d.	10 North Downs, £4¼.
10 Herward.	10 Old Tolgus.	20 Great South Tolgus.

Mr. Jackman is a BUYER of

20 Ludcott, £3 8s. 9d.	2 East Basset, £89½.	2 Rosewarne, £23½.

June 28, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The "Mining Share Monitor" for June is just issued: 6d. per copy.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. FREDERICK E. BLYTH, MINING SHAREBROKER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES at the closest prices nett, or on commission; but, not being a dealer, buys and sells only on orders confided to him. SHARES FOR SALE:—

50 Buller and Bertha, 5s.	5 Treloweth, £3¾.	1 East Basset, £83¾.
40 Unity, 18s. 3d.	2 Herward United, £16.	20 Crebor, 13s.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. Batters for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining district, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspondence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER, SHAREBROKER, &c. (from Cornwall).

Particulars of a mine where £1000 invested will realise many in a short time.

North Porthilly Mine.—A few hundred shares now remain to be allotted in this mine at 4s., which is to be expended in the mine. Full particulars, with reports, on application.

Valuations, estimates, specifications, and drawings for mining and other machinery executed.—12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MINES IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

MR. JAMES HAMMON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, has SPECIAL BUSINESS to TRANSACT in BRYNAMBOR and WEST LISBURNE MINES, situate in the above rich mining county.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

The following shares have been placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas FOR SALE; and such stock not having a daily market quotation, Mr. Thomas would be glad to treat with anyone wishing to purchase any part thereof:—25 Silver Valley, 2 St. Aubyn and Gryils, 50 Wheal Rose, 11 West Alfred Consols, 150 North Downs and Wheal Rose, 4 Trebarvah, 10 East Margaret, 12 East Trefusis, 1 Deep Level (Lead, Halkin), 5 Wh Trefusis.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Mr. Pike directs the attention of capitalists and speculators to his General Statement, which appears in the tenth page of this day's Journal.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE, will be most happy to give reliable information upon the real position of Dale Mine, he having been favoured with a report from a disinterested agent.

FOR SALE:—30 Dale, 18s. 6d.; 10 Lady Bertha, £1; 20 Great Retallack, £1½.

WANTED, a few Ribden, at 5s.

TO BE SOLD, SIXTY SHARES in the NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINE (LIMITED), at 6s. 9d. per share.—Apply by letter, to "R. H.," care of J. Ward, 1, St. Paul-street South, Union-square, Islington, N.

AN IRONSTONE MINE TO BE SOLD, under advantageous circumstances. Quality and percentage of iron unexceptionably good. The ore raised, carried, and put on board of ship at a cost of about 8s. 6d. per ton.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Alexander, Penrhyn, Dendraeth, Merionethshire.

COPPER AND LEAD MINES IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, IN SHARES, most PROMISING WORKS, within five miles of the contemplated railway to Llanfyllin from Oswestry.—Apply to Mr. Royle, solicitor, Llanfyllin.

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, BULLER AND BERTHA MINE, with STEAM-ENGINE and all the PLANT. Tenders to be sent to the committee, under cover, to Mr. Dunsford, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on or before Ten o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th day of July next.

The committee do not bind themselves to accept the highest tender, and if no satisfactory offer is received the plant will be sold by public auction as soon afterwards as possible.

Further information may be obtained by application to Mr. Wolferstan, Plymouth, or to Mr. Dunsford, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

SECRETARYSHIP.—A TIN MINE, in one of the best tin-producing districts in Cornwall, has been worked to 42 fms. deep. Upwards of £1600 worth of tin has already been sold. All the pumping and dressing machinery is on the mine, and the water in fork. £1100 is required to carry on the workings—in driving a level in the 42, and sinking the shaft 10 fms. deeper. The lode in the 32 fm. level is estimated to be worth £15 per fm., and in the opinion of the agents who have inspected the mine large returns are expected immediately to be made. The present proprietors require no money to be repaid for their large outlay, simply wishing to reserve a certain share in the mine. £400 of the sum required is already provided, and to any gentleman who could bring in the remaining £700 the SECRETARYSHIP, with a liberal salary, will be offered, and will also be entitled to a proportionate share in the property for the sum invested.—Apply to Mr. Ingham, 58, Charles-street, Parliament-street, S.W.—June 28, 1861.

TO PROPRIETORS OF SLATE QUARRIES, MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—A middle aged man, bred to the quarrying business, but who has retired therefrom, is DESIROUS of SUPERINTENDING any MINING WORKS, or as CASHIER to any COMPANY where great trust would be required. Can give security for several thousands. Salary not so much an object, his motive being merely to have his time occupied.—Address, "X. Y. Z.," Box 206, Post-office, Bristol.

TO MINE AGENTS.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL MINER, competent to TAKE CHARGE of and SUPERINTEND the WORKING of a COPPER MINE on the Continent, as RESIDENT AGENT. He will be required to make regular plans and sections of the underground operations, and to keep the ordinary accounts of the mine. The situation of the mine is very healthy, and a liberal salary will be given to a person possessing the requisite qualifications and furnishing satisfactory testimonials as to character.—Address, "W. B. S.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

This advertisement will not be repeated.

WANTED immediately, TWO or THREE EXPERIENCED CORNISH MINING CAPTAINS for the GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINES, in SOUTH AUSTRALIA. It is requested that applicants give full information relative to present or previous situations, age, salary expected, &c.—Apply by letter, to the Manager of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia (Limited), 1, Charlotte-row, City, London, E.C.

WANTED, a PRACTICAL WORKING MANAGER, to SUPERINTEND the OPENING and CONDUCTING of a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES.—Address, stating references and salary required, to Henry Whitworth, Esq., Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester.

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Original Correspondence.

"LONG WALL" VERSUS "BORD AND PILLAR" WORKING.

SIR,—The economy of the two modes of working is unquestionably a most, if not the most, important part of the question. From the usual mode adopted in long wall work, of paying a rate per ton to cover all the operations of hewing, loading, support of roof in the face, tram, and air-ways, and putting to horse roads and inclines, it is necessary to classify them together in making a comparison of the two systems. To a person accustomed to the bord and pillar system, the hewing is the only work he expects to see cheaper in the long wall system; but even in this he is doomed to disappointment, except in coal of extreme strength. The reason is soon apparent. The breadth of the stalls, the inconvenience the workman is often put to in getting himself applied to his work; the division of labour, the hewer often only kirving the coal, and very often only kirving and taking it down, without having anything to do with sorting or filling; the trouble he so often has in supporting the roof, and even the coal itself, are all sources of inconvenience, resulting in the cause of increased cost; and then it is only the whole working in the bord and pillar system that is really harder work, even in a strong coal. There is generally a considerable difference in the price per ton paid in the whole and broken, the long way being paid a price equal to half of that difference, so that if half the coal were worked in the whole, the other half being broken, the hewing charge would be equal to what is usually paid in the long wall; but the proper proportion to be paid for whole is not more than 30 per cent., and then in working long wall a good deal of headings, &c., are indispensable.

It is often urged that long wall working effects a great saving in timber, but to put this part of the question fairly, the cost of *supporting the roof* is what ought to be considered. This will be found to be very considerably more in long wall work than in the other. In bord and pillar working the cost of timber for support of roof does not generally exceed *one penny* per ton of coals raised. I have known it to cost only *one penny* per 14 tons, or 1-14th of a penny per ton, in a good sandstone roof. Of course if bord and pillar working be badly prosecuted, the expense for timbering is ruinous; but this is far from necessarily so. The labour charge for timbering never reaches 1d. per ton; generally not half so much.

One thing is so plain, that it does not require a single argument to prove it; that is, that in long wall work the area required for a given quantity of coals per day far exceeds what is required for the production of the same quantity by bord and pillar working. This produces an increased cost, in maintaining a proportionately increased cost of roads, roadways, tubs, &c.; and increases the cost of every part of the conveyance of the coal. A long wall pit will require at least twice the stock of coal tubs and underground roads required for the same quantity of work from the other method. These increased roads, &c., require a proportionately increased capital and cost of maintenance.

The long wall mode unavoidably involves the use of a large number of air-doors, and consequent cost. The bord and pillar system can easily be worked without any doors whatever; indeed, such has been done. From the great care required to keep the coals a necessary size for the consumer, and the plans required for sorting the different coals, the surface works for such purpose are excessive in long wall working.

Independent of leaving such large quantities of coal underground in long wall working, the quantity of coals raised daily is decidedly less than is usually raised by the other method, which is undoubtedly the result of the system. It is a well-known fact that quantity produces a serious effect on the cost of production. Leaving such large quantities of good chingly nuts and small coals underground seriously affects the cost of that raised. There is a good deed of fallacious reasoning about the cost of raising to the surface the coals thus irrecoverably left in the pit. I maintain that very nearly the whole cost is incurred whether they are raised or left underground. The workman is to be paid a sufficient price on that raised to the surface to remunerate him for throwing the other aside, so that in reality the hewing of it is paid for in any case, as it is also in every description of winning, road-making, roof supporting, ventilating, &c. Nor are the expenses more strictly belonging to the actual conveyance itself entirely saved, as it is always found the larger quantity you can obtain from a given area in a given time has the effect of reducing the cost per ton of every charge connected with the working and raising of coal. When the long wall gate-roads become extended to a considerable length the cost of transit, &c., is fearful.

In a seam of coal much disturbed by faults the long wall system is utterly impracticable; if attempted the ruin of the lessees is the inevitable result. I add a list of labour charges for three examples, corresponding with those the produce of which has been already given:—

	Ex. No. 1.	Ex. No. 2.	Ex. No. 3.
Coal getting, &c., including hewing, loading, support of roof, and putting to horse roads or inclines	1s. 5d.	2s. 5·6d.	0s. 11·5d.
Ventilating, &c., including overman, wastemen, engine and incline planes, horsekeeper, roliey waysman, and way laying and furnace keepers	0 1·5	0 10·8	0 2·5
Bank work, &c., including banking, screening, cleaning and sorting, and loading coals	0 1	0 7·2	0 2
Cost per ton of coals raised	1 7·5	3 11·6	1 4·0

Example No. 1, is bord and pillar separation; No. 2, is long wall separation, both strong coals; No. 3, is bord and pillar, altogether work coal not so strong, all excellent shale roof.

It may be urged that the small price in example No. 3 is due to the whole of the produce of the seam being sent to the surface; such is, undoubtedly, the fact; but should such not always be the rule, wherever a market can by any possibility be obtained for the small, at a price merely to pay the working charges, with the addition of the rent charge, seeing that it produces such a serious effect on the cost of the whole quantity raised; if even it realises considerably less than the average cost, it may be profitable to bring it to the surface. As the most of its cost is to be paid whether it is raised to the surface or not, it is clear that in the consideration of the question of raising the small or stowing it in the pit, *the expenses that must necessarily be incurred if it is not so stowed in the pit, and only there*, are what ought to be estimated, for whatever the small realises more than these go towards a reduction of the cost of the whole produce.

As the exceedingly small coal (duff) cannot well be used for heating purposes in the state of coal, I have often thought its consumption in the state of coke might be easily extended to considerable advantage. In the North of England immense quantities of these duff coals are in some places consumed in large waste heaps; the mere discharging of these is attended with no inconsiderable cost. The colliery consumption is generally a larger description of small (not the largest small), which is also generally allowed rent free. Could the consumption of coke made from the duff not be considerably and profitably extended in this direction? With suitable stoves could not this coke be used by the workmen, and, indeed, by that portion of the public who usually buy only small coals for domestic use? I believe it could. And with a proper adaptation of boiler it might probably be used instead of coal for steam raising. Wherever there is a market for the small, and this coke could be made from the duff, at a *less* price than that realised from the selling of the small now used for these purposes, a *corresponding* profit would accrue.

There cannot be a doubt but that, in the examples given, at least the working charges are most decidedly cheaper by the bord and pillar system than by long wall, and will require at least a corresponding increase in the selling price per ton *to make the long wall system equally profitable.*

The question of the comparative safety of the two methods of working is of serious importance. If we take the classification of fatal accidents, as adopted by the Inspectors of Mines, we have for 1860 the following results:

	No. of deaths.	Per cent.	Proportion to coal raised.
Miscellaneous, underground, and at surface	176	15·87	1 for 590,164 tons in pits. 1,333,333 „ at surface.
In shafts	182	16·41	1 for 395,604 tons.
Falls from roof, and coal, and sides of workings	388	34·99	1 for 185,567 tons.
Explosions of fire-damp	363	32·73	1 for 198,347 tons.
Total	1109	100·00	1 for 64,924 tons.

We may, I think, properly consider the first and second as not being materially affected by the method pursued in working the coal.

Any person closely examining an extensive colliery must come to the conclusion that the probabilities of risk from falling roof, coal, and sides is greater by long work than by bord and pillar. The wretchedly boggling condition which many of the long wall working places constantly present is very striking, and cannot fail to produce a frequent recurrence of injury to the workmen. I may here remark that I do not deem the *loss of life*, separately considered, to be an infallible test of the safety or otherwise of a mine. The loss of work from temporary or permanent injury is worthy of consideration, but I am sorry there is no published returns on this part of the subject. If included in the Inspectors' reports it would be valuable and interesting. It could be done with little trouble by each colliery making an annual return, giving name, age, employment, cause of injury, nature of injury, and time lost by injury in each case. In addition to the disordered state of the workings, the almost invariable plan of making the ordinary workmen attend entirely to his own safety from these causes tends to the increase of accidents in long wall working.

The risk of accidents in connection with ventilation we also think is greater in the long wall method of working. The number of doors is unavoidably great, and also the consequent risk of neglect. The want of an official staff, with its effect on the discipline of the mine, tends to increase the risk of long wall. Who can doubt that in every department of labour there are situations that can only be properly filled by steady, prudent, diligent, intelligent men? In no case is this more apparent, or of greater importance, than in coal mine ventilation, and its necessary details of supervision. In long wall working the selection of persons for responsible situations can be effected to only a very limited extent, the ordinary workmen having an undue, unsafe, and improper responsibility vested in them. It may be thought this might or might not be so in any method of working. It would not, in my opinion, be difficult to prove that the defects indicated are almost unavoidable in long wall working. The difficulty of constantly preserving the air channels, or doubling them, the difficulty of multiplying the splits of air, and of varying the plan of ventilation to suit the varying circumstances of the workings of the mine, all tend to increase the risk of accident. The large area of work required to be open increases the need of large ventilation in proportion to the coals raised, and consequently the risk of accident. The difficulty of applying a circulation of air to the *gobs*, excepting along the wall-face, and the almost universal practice of the workmen being always employed on the edge of highest level of these goafs, where the use of gunpowder is required, and very often used, all tend to increase the risk of accident in long wall working.

The most satisfactory evidence on the subject, perhaps, may be obtained from the reports of the Mine Inspectors. For Great Britain, in 1860, the proportion of fatal accidents to the coal raised is 1 to 64,924 tons. In 1857 the proportion for Northumberland and Durham, where bord and pillar working is almost universal, was 1 for 121,532 tons. In the same year the Midland Counties, as under Mr. Hedley's inspection, was 1 for 86,000 tons; while one portion of it, Warwickshire, was 1 for 45,000 tons of coals raised. These Midland Counties are almost as universally worked by long wall as Northumberland and Durham are by bord and pillar; and I believe I am correct in stating that neither plan can be found better practised than they respectively are in these two districts, and may, therefore, be taken as fair representatives of the different methods of working. The proportion of safety per cent. may be represented as follows:—

Warwickshire	1 death for 45,000 tons =	69·31	per cent.
Great Britain	1 death for 64,924 tons =	100·00	„
Midland district	1 death for 86,000 tons =	132·46	„
Northern district	1 death for 121,532 tons =	187·19	„

From the above it will be seen that the long wall system is nearly 50 per cent. less safe than the bord and pillar system. It will also be seen that the Northern District in this respect stands pre-eminent. It must not be inferred that, under all circumstances and in all cases, I condemn long wall working. In my opinion, when the coal is exceedingly soft, or when very large coals are indispensable for the market which is available, when the small coal is unsaleable when raised to the surface, when the seam of coal is very dirty, or divided by bands of shale, where the roof stone is very brittle, or where the seam of coal is excessively hard, it may be most advisable to work by long wall; but this, in general, will be at an increased cost.—*June* 18.

M. E.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINES.

SIR,—From what you have already published with respect to the Reports of the Government Inspectors for 1860, there seems to be no doubt that the introduction of the system has had a beneficial effect, notwithstanding the circumstance of the fearful increase in the number of deaths. The number of separate explosions remained the same, and every other class shows a diminution. Now, I think that before the introduction of the system the number of all kinds of accidents was gradually increasing, and if we can only succeed in making them stationary some good will certainly have been effected. I trust that the recent wholesale calamities will have the effect of reducing the number of deaths to little more than that of separate accidents. Can nothing more be done?

Some time since you advocated the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of any but Government certificated students in collieries, and if the figures you give be examined I do not see how anyone can deny that the adoption of the proposition must be productive of good results. The deaths from falls of roof and coal still amount to nearly 400, and the Inspectors seem unanimous that much neglect exists in the use of ordinary and well-known precautions. The Government Inspectors can really be said to have little power in the reduction of deaths, except in the case of explosions, the securing of an adequate amount of ventilation being almost all they can do; but if every portion of the works were under a competent official what a vast saving of life we might expect! I observe Mr. Dickinson estimates the decrease at 200 per year from falls alone, and I believe that from surface and miscellaneous accidents the decrease would be still greater. Although at the present time colliery owners are very averse to further interference, I believe that before a complete inspection system had been in operation a couple of years everyone would congratulate themselves upon its introduction—that the number of deaths would be diminished to 500 per year, and that the profits of the coalowners themselves would, at the same time, be increased by the change.

DUNELM.

PRACTICAL PAPERS ON COLLIERY OPERATIONS—No. III.

THE DRAINAGE OF MINES, AND PUMPING OF WATER.

SIR,—At most collieries the pumping of water forms an important item in the cost of working a colliery, and a fixed source of expenditure, for whether trade be brisk or dull, whether four or six days a week be worked, or one of those unfortunate but frequent occurrences a strike takes place, the pumping of water must go on, excepting at the risk of losing the pumps, and damaging the workings of the mine to a most serious extent. Seeing that such is the case, it would reasonably be supposed that, in the majority of cases, steps would be taken to render this tax upon a colliery as light as possible; but instead of this, the efforts and ingenuity of the majority of coal proprietors and colliery managers have been turned in another direction—that of endeavouring to give their neighbouring proprietor the water which they, in point of equity, are entitled to pump. To such an extent is this system practised that in many instances the cost, to say nothing of the inconveniences and shifts that each are necessitated to make to gain a move upon his neighbour or hold his own position, would more than cover the expense of pumping the whole water, and after this has been done the water still has to be pumped. I am well acquainted with no less than eight distinct collieries that are now, and have been for years, working upon this principle to such an extent that I have no hesitation in saying that any of them would have pumped the water for a less sum of money than the inconveniences they have been put to has cost them, to say nothing of the great quantities of coal that have been left for barriers to keep back the water, and either lost or rendered unprofitable to work hereafter.

At the present time we have hundreds of acres of the most valuable coal mines of this country virtually locked up for the want of a system of drainage being adopted, whereby all who reap advantage would be compelled to bear an equitable share of the cost of pumping water. In all probability this want will be felt for a long time to come, if colliery proprietors are left to adopt a system of their own framing, for those possessing either real or imaginary advantages over their neighbours will not be easily induced to give them up. It, therefore, becomes necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament for the purpose of removing the evil.

I am quite aware that arguments may be used against this step being taken: perhaps the most powerful are that each individual proprietor would be liable to suffer from the reckless working of his neighbour when in close proximity to a river, brook, or any place likely to let water into the mine, or any pent-up water in the mine; and that proprietors of any works when left free or unshackled are more successful than when trammelled by legislative enactments, but, for my own part, I cannot think that these objections will bear comparison for one moment with the advantages that would be gained. But whether the water is pumped at a joint expense or not, it is necessary it should be pumped in an effectual manner, and at the least cost. To accomplish this it is necessary to have an engine capable of doing its work with ease, and have a reserve power, and that the foundation and everything connected with the engine and pumps should be firm and substantial, bearing in mind that it is intended for use, and not to please the eye.

In my last communication I promised to make some remarks upon pumping water in sinking shafts, and in doing so I will first observe that in sinking shafts a bucket or draw-lift will be found to answer much better than a force-lift or plunger for the bottom lift. It often happens that the quantity of water met with in sinking can be approximated with sufficient accuracy to determine the size of the lifts; in doing so it will be well to bear in mind that if the pumps are not large enough to pump the water after some distance has been sunk it is very expensive to take them out and replace them with larger ones; and, on the other hand, it is not wise to have them so large as to be constantly on air when the engine is running as slow as it well can. The plan of lowering pumps, &c., in a sinking shaft that I should recommend would be to hang the lift by means of two screws to a strong bearer near to the top of the pit, and lower them as required by slackening the screws, putting on all pump-trees at the top of each lift; or to hang them by the clamps, as described in last article, and fix two props from the bearers under the flanges of the pump-stock. In this case it would be better to have a slide-pipe to the foot-piece, to work through a stuffing-box, of the length of an ordinary pump-tree. When this has been drawn out to its full length the next joint above the bucket-piece should be broken, and the portion of the pumps below lowered down to the bottom of the pit by the capstan, and a pump-tree put in above the bucket-piece. It sometimes happens that a sudden influx of water takes place in the sinking of shafts, rising higher than the bucket-doors, and continuing so for weeks together. I have known several instances where the clack has failed when the water has been some yards above the clack-door, and after ineffectually trying to put in a temporary or false clack, and failing to pump the water low enough to change the clack, they have been obliged to put in a fresh lift of pumps, at considerable expense. This contingency should be guarded against by having the pumps so arranged that both buckets and clacks may be changed at the top of the trees. The clack-shell should be made with a loop in the centre, so as not to interfere with the working of the lids; it may then be drawn by putting a hook to the bottom pump-rod, so as to catch the loop, first drawing the bucket.

Where there is a great quantity of water it is preferable to have the capstan worked by engine-power, as it is both steadier and more economical than either horse-power or manual labour. The engine used for capstaning will also answer for supplying the boilers with water; it is much better to have them fed by a separate engine whilst sinking than to depend upon the winding or pumping-engine. When a sufficient depth has been sunk to admit of a force-lift of 100 yards being put in, a lodge should be made to contain at least several hours' water that will be pumped into it by the lift below, and all the water that permeates through the strata above this point should be conveyed into the lodge. One or more bearers should then be put in strong enough to carry the whole lift, and the lift put together.

For a force-lift the pump-trees should be considerably stronger than ordinary ones for 30 yards at the bottom of each lift. An air vessel is very frequently used, and considered a valuable adjunct to a force-lift, but I have discontinued the use of them for the last four lifts that have been put in under my direction, two of which have been working several years, and have neither seen nor heard of the slightest inconvenience arising from the disuse of the air vessel. All that is required is simply a common tap, screwed into the clack-piece between the clacks, to let out the air if any should happen to get in. If the shaft is being sunk several hundred yards deep a plunger-lift should be put in at each 95 or 100 yards; one set of rods only is required, and the plungers should be arranged alternately on opposite sides the pumping-rods; the upper portion of the rods, having the most strain upon them, ought to be the strongest, and gradually diminish in strength downwards.

Upon this system of pumping it is evident that all the power of the engine can be rendered available, which is far from being the case with draw-lifts or buckets, as there are at the least the dry-rods, clamps, bolts, and plates, besides the weight of the column of water. The rods of the plungers should be weighted, if not heavy enough to overcome the pressure of water and the friction of the plunger-poles, so that the rods in their descent will force up the column of water. If the rods, &c., be too heavy the weight may be regulated by a counter-balance beam. The engine will then simply have to lift up a weight equal to the column of water and friction of the rods. The wear and tear is also much less with the plungers than draw-lifts, as all that is required is changing clacks, and packing the stuffing-boxes, which if packed with the patent metallic packing will last under ordinary circumstances 15 or 18 months. Against this, with the draw-lifts we have the expense of changing clacks and buckets, the cost of making buckets and leather, and the wear and tear of the daggers, hoops, and shells of the buckets. It is necessary that the pump-rods should be well stayed, and the rubbing-boards kept in greasing with some kind of lubricating matter, whether draw-lifts or plungers are used. If buckets are used a very good method of changing them is to work the bucket so near to the top of the working-barrel that when the engine is set upon the top stroke the dagger joint may be knocked off, and the capstan or turn hooked to the dagger; the necessity of drawing the rods and breaking one joint is thus dispensed with. Two men can change a bucket quicker upon this principle than eight or ten can upon the system that is generally adopted—that of drawing the rods with a capstan worked by manual labour. If the lift only works a short stroke, and the working-barrel is the length of an ordinary pump-tree, it should be changed end to end, when the upper portion has been worked as far as it can be. The less distance a force-lift has to draw its water below the clacks the better, and it is just as easy to fix all excepting the bottom one, so that the water when the lodges are full will just cover the bottom clacks. The distance the bottom one will have to draw its water will depend upon the depth of the sump-hole. It is not necessary, except in rare cases, for the distance to exceed vertically 18 ft. In some cases the pump-trees below the clacks are taken down the incline of the mine into the lodge level, but for my own part I prefer them being continued in a plumb line with the clack-piece, and driving a tunnel from the bottom of the shaft into the lodge level, for the water to flow through. It is necessary in order to have good lodge room for the levels to be driven upon a point that the tram-rails will be laid on a gradient of (say) a foot at 50 yards, so that the water will always flow towards the pumps. It is a great advantage to have sufficient lodge-room, that it is not necessary to work the pumps on Sundays, and to be ready in case of accidents to the pumps or machinery.

At an extensive colliery it is advisable to pump all the water at one shaft, and use it solely for a pumping-shaft, excepting it is intended to discontinue working one portion of the colliery before the other, and it is separated by a fault, or the water can be pumped from a higher level. If the same shaft is used for both pumping and winding coal, the winding of coal will be occasionally interfered with, whatever precaution is exercised in guarding against it. Some few collieries are so situated that an adit level, or day-eye, can be driven to drain the workings of an extensive district of the crop water; if so, if driving the same and keeping it in repair will not be as much as the cost of pumping the water for the length of time the colliery is likely to last, advantage should be taken of the position by driving it. At many collieries, especially old-established ones, we find tunnels driven in some instances hundreds of yards, for the purpose of lessening the height the water has to be lifted by 15 or in rare cases 20 yards. This I consider money ill spent, with the present system of pumping, as the tunnels generally cost as much to keep them in repair, independent of the first outlay, as the cost of pumping the water would be. If a colliery is situated near to a river, and the fall of ground will permit of a water-wheel being erected for the purpose of pumping water from the mines, it ought to be taken advantage of, as, comparatively speaking, the first outlay is not much, and it is an inexpensive method of pumping water, and one that will serve to pump the crop water for an indefinite period of time. In a future article I purpose treating of the different kinds of engines, machinery, &c., used for pumping water and winding coal.

JOS. GOODWIN.

PREVENTION OF SHAFT ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—As the prevention of shaft accidents is of great importance in connection with colliery workings, I am ever glad to hear of any attempt to improve upon existing arrangements. Recently, I find, the Rev. Mr. Perry, formerly connected with Messrs. Bagnall, has patented a mode of protecting the mouth of the shaft whilst the skip is not at surface. For pits in which guide-rods are not used I dare say Mr. Perry's invention would be very useful, but in other cases I certainly think that the contrivance described in the report of Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, some years since, is far more simple, and would be much cheaper. The comparative merits of the two inventions will be readily judged of by the perusal of a brief description of each, which I think I may be able to give with sufficient accuracy for the guidance of your readers.

The contrivance described by Mr. Atkinson consisted of a strong wooden gate, which could be made by any ordinary carpenter. The ends of the gate were provided with staples, which permitted it to slide up two vertical rods affixed to the timber of the head-gear. The gate remained upon the ground, and effectually prevented the open side of the shaft (for the other

sides were permanently fenced) from being reached whilst the cage was not at surface. Upon the ascent of the cage, projections at the top of it come against the bottom of the gate and raise it, so that loaded trams may be run out and empty ones put in to supply their place. Nothing, I thought, could be more simple or more economic, and the most ample protection was afforded to all engaged about the pit's mouth, as well as to those in the pit. Mr. Perry's invention consists in covering the mouth of the pit with a dome-shaped iron cover, or guard, which has at its summit an orifice through which the winding-rope passes. The orifice is provided with antifriction rollers, to prevent injury to the rope, and four guide-rods are provided for the dome to work upon. An iron stop on the winding-rope raises the dome, and opens the pit when the cage reaches the surface. The skips are changed as usual, and upon the reversal of the engine the dome falls and covers up the mouth of the pit. I believe the inventor estimates that the cost of this dome and the apparatus belonging to it, including putting it in position, would not be more than 6*l.*; but so far from this being cheap, I do not believe the entire cost of the gate would exceed 1*l.* 10s. Mr. Perry's invention may possess some advantages which I have not noticed, but I cannot think that they are so immensely greater as to render the outlay of four times the amount desirable. G. T. A.

CHARCOAL IRON AND BOVEY COAL.

SIR,—I have much pleasure to inform you, that having received instructions from the directors of the South Devon Iron and General Mining Company, to commence the erection of their furnaces to-day, with Mr. Goodman, the active secretary of the company, have decided upon the site. The more I see and investigate the enormous deposit of lignite and the Atlas iron ore, the more I am confirmed in my previous opinion as to the certain success of this spirited undertaking. I shall with much satisfaction continue to inform those interested of my progress through the medium of the *Mining Journal*.—*June* 27. S. B. ROGERS.

CORNISH DRY ASSAY.

SIR,—I have taken particular notice of your correspondents' remarks on the use of common salt in copper assaying, most of which appeared in your excellent Journal a few months ago, and until I saw the Camborne letter I thought the bubble had burst. With all due respect to the "talent and ingenuity" of the gentlemen who have been trying to bring something out of nothing, the Cornish assay in the hands of experience will continue to be the safe guide for the miner and smelter that it has been for ages past, unless some great and wonderful wells of chemical acids are discovered, bearing a similar affinity to the mineral kingdom that the oil wells of America do to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, whereby the great bulk of ores can be reduced into metal *without fire or furnace*. Then we shall have at command the grand secret of the alchemist—the true philosopher's stone.—*Assay Office, Callington, June* 24. R. W. JENKIN.

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF GOLD QUARTZ IN DEPTH.

"Gold veins by no means decreased in value as depth was attained, as proved in the case of the Port Phillip Company."—*See the Chairman's statement.*

SIR,—I am not an advocate of the theories of speculative geologists, however eminent they may be, but I am desirous to be an advocate of truth when public interest is concerned. In your report of the St. John del Rey meeting, in last week's Journal, you state that Mr. Powles, the Chairman, made the following remarks:—"A theory in connection with gold mining had often been advanced, that auriferous lodes declined in value as they descended into the earth." "He rather apprehended that they did not at present possess in this country a great deal of accurate information with regard to auriferous lodes, for the theory propounded had not proved correct in the case of the Port Phillip Company." The following extracts from the reports of the directors of the Port Phillip Company do not accord with the statement of Mr. Powles:—*Report, Jan.* 26, 1858, page 42—"It will be seen that the value of the quartz which has been raised and crushed is now ascertained by experience of five months' working, being an average of 1 oz. 14¼ dwts. per ton." *Report, Jan.* 21, 1861, page 17—"The mine manager states that he was working on what may be considered the best portion of the mine." Page 9—"The yield per ton for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860, being 16 dwts. of gold." A product of less than one-half of that obtained in 1858. In the last account published, April 25, we are informed that "the average produce per ton was 13 dwts. 9 grs." We learn, also, from the communication of the agents in the colony, that the future prospects in gold mining depended on the crushing companies reducing their charges much lower, as the quartz was falling off in value. In the very face of these published accounts of the company, and being obliged to reduce the charge of crushing from 2*l.* 10s. to 1*l.* 4s., and will again be compelled to reduce it to 10s. per ton, Mr. Powles tells the meeting that the Port Phillip quartz did not decline in value! Mr. Selwyn, the colonial geologist, in his report to the company, dated Jan., 1858, stated, to please the shareholders, that the yield would be from 15 to 20 ozs. of gold per ton! Many good enterprises have been ruined through the effects of misrepresentations at meetings and ill-advised embellishments. I believe had the Mexican and South American Company been under the control of a more faithful and energetic directory it would have continued a flourishing concern. Misrepresentations destroy confidence, and create an unpleasant suspicion. Q. C.

Chancery-lane, June 26.

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF GOLD QUARTZ IN DEPTH.

SIR,—About two years ago there was a great outcry in the colony of Victoria against the theory of Sir Roderick Murchison, that "Gold quartz veins declined in value in depth." This theory of Sir Roderick was founded on the results of gold quartz mining in the Ural Mountains and Siberia. Baron Humboldt and many of my countrymen who have been in Chili, Columbia, and Mexico, bear the same testimony, that "gold quartz veins are only rich near the surface." I have lately received many communications from my countrymen in New South Wales and Victoria, giving a minute description of the gold quartz veins of Australia, and they all agree that they are of the same deceptive character as the Ural veins. More than 40 gold mining companies have been formed there during the last two years, and all have ended in heavy losses. Even the Government Surveyor was carried away with the popular cry of the speculators "that the veins became richer in depth," and "that Sir Roderick was wrong;" and he reported in favour of the speculators until the Government put a stop to it.

The value of gold quartz veins in depth is now as well known in Australia as it is in the Ural and California, that no one will venture his money in them. They find it much safer and more profitable to work in the quartz reefs—the outcrop and the alluvial—than to mine in quartz in depth. It is true there is no general rule without an exception. But I have heard of no exception in quartz veins. Mr. Hopkins, at a meeting of the Geological Society, some time ago, stated that gold veins were being wrought with profit to a great depth, and instanced Marmato, 200 fms., and St. John del Rey, 140 fms., but he explained that they were not quartz veins; they were pyrites mixed with quartz, and, therefore, very different to what we call quartz veins. My friend, Mr. Hocheder, informed me that the Brazilian veins were the same—rich on the surface and of very low value in depth; that all the quartz veins failed, but that the pyrites and jacotinga veins held deeper. I have taken the liberty to send you these few notes, in consequence of the attempts that are now and then made to cast reflections on the opinions of eminent men.

In your very valuable and interesting Journal of last week I have read the account of the St. John del Rey meeting, at which the Chairman made statements which appear in direct contradiction to the published accounts. He stated that Sir Roderick Murchison's theory was wrong, and that the Port Phillip quartz veins were richer in depth. I refer your readers to the company's reports two years ago; the quartz produced 1¾ oz. of gold per ton, the quartz now produces only 15 dwts. per ton. Is this not a decline in value, may I ask? While the Chairman is attempting to disprove experience, he is obliged to acknowledge in the same breath that future prospects depended on quantity and not quality. The Chairman said that the subject was not understood. I apprehend that the shareholders of the Port Phillip Company know it too well to suit the object of some. They have lost so much in their quartz mining that they will not try it again, but prefer crushing for the Clunes Mining Company. After-dinner speeches may be looked over, but Chairmen of public companies should be exact in their statements when they endeavour to disprove facts founded on the experience of eminent geologists.

Since writing the foregoing I have been furnished with a long list of gold quartz veins, which have been tried by the Columbian Mining Association with no results, and also the trials of the St. John del Rey Company before they purchased the Morro Velho property.

Piccadilly, June 25. ERNST CURTIUS.

MINERALS IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.

SIR,—In a recent Number of the Journal, which has been laid before me, appeared a letter addressed to a friend of mine, Mr. Robertson, of Inshes, on the subject which heads this communication. It bore to be dated from Inverness, although nothing more than an initial letter is given, and the author is not known; but this is of little importance. On enquiry I find that he has stated nothing but facts; and I am of opinion that he has disclosed facts which are of paramount importance to my friend, Mr. Robertson. But, through your columns, I desire plainly to indicate that there is neither the capital nor the knowledge at Inshes to develope its mineral resources; and unless these two essentials are imported from England there is a sad and sorry chance of the mineral resources on the estate of Inshes being developed. I, therefore, invite English mineralogists of capital to try the field. I am not authorised to say so, but I have no doubt Mr. Robertson would cheerfully arrange with them on very favourable terms. Mr. Matheson, M.P., the wealthy and influential Member for the Inverness Burghs, takes an interest in this beautiful and compact little Highland property, and I have little doubt but he would gladly afford every information in his power to any party disposed to try his fortune in the mineral line at Inshes. Permit me to mention that there is a very strange story current in the district,—that the mother of the present proprietor dreamt, when a girl, that she saw (I cannot give you the Gaelic, but the meaning of it in English is) an iron blast-furnace at the very place indicated by your correspondent—Culcabock. Of course, I do not ask your readers to attach any importance to this; I only mention it as a singular coincidence. Parties communicating with Mr. Affleck Fraser, late proprietor of Culduthel, now residing in Mrs. Napier's lodgings, Inverness, will, I have no doubt, obtain every information on the subject of coal on that property and district, which is immediately contiguous to the property of Inshes. Mr. Baillie, the well-known banker of Bristol, the present proprietor of Culduthel, has an interest in the matter, and is understood to be in possession of information, furnished to him by his able, industrious, and assiduous manager, Mr. John Grant, in reference to coal on that property; and it is thought he only delays acting upon it until the property of Culduthel becomes more intimately connected with the adjoining property of Leys, on which the most valuable part of the coal vein is believed to be.

On the property of my friend, Mr. Forbes, of Culloden, the existence of iron is beyond the possibility of dispute. The well-known St. Mary's Well—the favourite resort of diseased and undiseased Invernessians on the first Sabbath of May from time immemorial—wells forth every second of time infallible evidence of this. This well is situated in a birch wood, containing somewhere about 200 acres of valuable land, which is not only worse than worthless to the proprietor as at present managed, but a ruination to the adjoining tenantry, for the rabbits, hares, and other game which infest it make sad havoc on the products of their farms. It is publicly notorious that the property of Culloden requires all the money it produces, and a great deal more. Is it not melancholy to think, then, that this very wood, which might prove its redemption, should be not only worthless but ruinous; at least, annually doing a great deal of injury? The management of this wood costs more than its annual revenue, apart altogether from the injury to the tenantry. In no single respect is it beneficial for any profitable purpose, and yet below its soil lies what might redeem the debt of the property. I have not the same sympathy with Mr. Forbes as I have with Mr. Robertson, for Culloden is a scientific man, and cannot put in the plea of ignorance. The discoverer of the great Culloden Atmospheric Wave (one of the modern advance posts of meteorology); a man whose main time is spent in taking the temperature of the bowels of the earth, the atmosphere of the air, and in scanning with a curious and searching eye the clouds and heavens above; a man whose inmost soul finds delight in science, cannot but know that there are minerals on his property. All I shall say more to him, in the meantime, is that theorising is not practical operation, and that meteorological tables are not the hygrometers that will take the measure of the wind which will blow the birch wood into payment, or the Culloden property out of debt. Not to speak of mines and minerals, even its mineral wells, as rich in curative powers as those of Strathpeffer Spa, might mould it into profit. The birch wood thrown into pleasure grounds, which could be admirably done by the present talented gardener at Culloden, Mr. John Barnet (the favourite pupil of the late Mr. McNab, of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh, and one whom he grudged to send to such a limited field of action); a hotel erected near the famous well, and suitable adjoining cottage accommodation for summer visitors; a road to the famous battle-field of Culloden, which is within a distance of half a mile, strawberry beds, and the other et cetaras, and as much might be taken out of the birch wood of Culloden as is at present taken out of the whole property, even in this way. But it is as a mineral field that I urge it on your notice and the public.

Reference was made by your correspondent to the minerals on the property of the Mackintosh. Since your correspondent wrote the old chief has been gathered to his fathers,—at least, to his predecessors. The captain of Clan Chattan rests on a chieftain's gauntree in the vault in the churchyard at Petty. The young chieftain is yet what we call in Scotland "in his teens;" but he is under wise counsels and prudent management. The local factor, Mr. Colvin; the law agent, Mr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh; and the farm manager, Mr. Barron; are all men of undoubted worth, prudence, and respectability, who, I have no doubt, would kindly lend their aid to any reasonable proposal for the development of the minerals on the property of the Mackintosh.

Inverness, June 24. C. S. W. T. R.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

SIR,—The question raised by Mr. F. Lisabé as to the erroneous colouring of the Government Geological Maps of Ireland has excited general interest with respect to the subject of Mining in Ireland. Prof. Jukes's researches in geology are so well known, and his merits so much esteemed, that all must be aware that any inaccuracy which may exist in his maps has arisen, not from any want of knowledge of the nature of the rocks represented, but from the opinion that it is better to depict all rocks nearly resembling each other with a single colour than to enter into perplexing details. That any special injury has been done I cannot, of course, insist upon of my own experience, but I have heard on good authority of one instance where a certain agent, from one of the celebrated Ovoca mines, actually condemned a most promising mine in the county of Cork, giving as a conclusive reason that the greatest portion of that county was in the "old red sandstone," according to the Geological Ordnance Map, which, he said, was known to be the best authority in the world on the subject. Of course Prof. Jukes cannot be considered responsible for the opinions of a mine agent of, it may be, but small capacity and experience, but whose assurance has caused him to be selected to do the duty as mining engineer, perhaps because some chance discovery at his own mine, and the clever manœuvres of sharebrokers, may have put an unhealthy, but uncommonly high, premium upon its shares; nor for the fact that such a man, supposing that he had the requisite capacity, would not give himself time to judge for himself, in which case such a serious blunder as he committed might have been obviated.

The bare possibility of such errors occurring is a particular reason for advocating and hoping that the colouring of the Government Geological Map of Ireland should be altered. Taking, however, a wider range than merely this, I find that Mr. Lisabé's views are supported by geologists whose local researches and evident competence entitle their opinions to every consideration. For instance, so far back as January, 1859, Mr. John Kelly contributed to the *Atlantis* a very valuable and interesting paper "On the Carboniferous Rocks of Ireland, and chiefly on the Yellow Sandstone and its relations with the Coal Measures and other groups." To enable an opinion to be formed as to Mr. Kelly's experience and competence, I may state that in 1814 he was employed as surveyor and draughtsman by Sir Richard Griffiths, Bart., who was then mining engineer to the Dublin Society. He travelled about with Sir Richard part of every season, surveying mines, sketching, and making sections of geological subjects throughout the country, and making models and drawings for his lectures.

In 1822 Mr. Kelly was employed as assistant civil engineer in the counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary, surveying and laying out roads and building bridges till 1830, when he was removed to the "General Valuation" of Ireland, and placed at the head of a party of valuators in the province of Ulster. The opportunities afforded by that work were of the very best kind for geological research, for walking over the country for the valuation of the land, with the 6-in. maps in hand, he had an excellent opportunity to note the character of the rocks, their dips, and their boundaries. In 1835 he had an opportunity of going for a few days to the sessions-town of every barony, as the valuation made progress, and of continuing his researches, during which he collected the fossils of the country in Ulster, Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. He assisted Sir Richard Griffiths in making his Geological Map of Ireland, transferring the data from the Ordnance Maps to the Geological Map wherever he had observed them.

These various occupations in the field of geology and practical surveying could not fail to afford unusual facilities for scientific observations, and a man of Mr. Kelly's nature would certainly not lose such chances to carefully note the results of his investigations. Proofs of this, indeed, Mr. Kelly has given both in his paper "On the Grauwacke Rocks of Ireland as Compared with those of England," and in the treatise referred to above; each affording ample evidence that he is perfect master of his subject, and that he has penetrated every detail with the perseverance of an enthusiast. In many portions of his papers Mr. Kelly refers particularly to the very point upon which Prof. Jukes and Mr. Lisabé are at issue, and when it is considered that Mr. Kelly is now senior member but one of the Council of the Geological Society of Ireland, and is still one of the geologists attached to the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, the value of his opinion will be appreciated, although he might be deemed a *particeps criminis* in the "erroneous (?) colouring" of the Geological Ordnance Map of Ireland, if his papers did not clearly show that he was one of, if not the first, or perhaps the only one, in the same official capacity who strongly and laboriously strove to prevent the error.

As I cannot, of course, expect you to give even extracts such as would be comprehensive from a work so elaborate as that of Mr. Kelly's, extending, as it does, over 58 large and closely-printed pages, I will content myself with stating that Mr. Kelly distinctly expresses his opinion that many of the rocks coloured old red sandstone are Silurian grits, or gray grits and grey slates of the old grauwacke rocks AN IRISH MINER.

June 22.

NORTH WALES SLATE QUARRIES—No. IV.

SIR,—One lovely summer morn I started from Trefriw, one of the most beautiful little villages in North Wales. It is situate on the slopes of Craignant, and facing the Vale of Llanrwst, said by the great Burke to be "the most charming spot in Wales." This opinion is ratified by the thousands that resort here every summer for the benefit of the salubrious breezes and the far-famed mineral springs. On the left is the Ysfa Mountain, covered with trees of varied hues from the valley to its craggy pinnacle. On the right the ground ascends to a great altitude, dotted here and there with whitewashed farmhouses, clumps of trees of great beauty, and bold looking rocks. The sun came up from the east with unusual splendour, the horizon was tinged with the deepest crimson, the grey rocks of Geerionydd looked under its beams as if tipped with gold. The soft-breathing zephyr silently moved the rich green foliage of the Ysfa, and every bush and branch were gladdened by the songs of the feathered choristers—sweetly blending with the mountain rills, that were trickling musically down the slopes between leafy boughs to join the booming noise of the more sublime cataracts of Crafnant; and after tumbling, rolling, and purling from the far heights, they quietly join the majestic Conway, and glide between its mossy banks to the great sea.

There are several slate veins in this locality, but the only one of importance, and at present worked, is MANOD, which is excellently situated on the brow of a mountain, amid very wild and sublime scenery. There are two slate veins, of black and blue colours. A tunnel has been driven to prove the slate in a good depth of ground: the quality got out cannot be surpassed in colour, and seldom equalled in evenness of surface and cleavage. The abrupt rising of the ground is such that nine or ten galleries can at once be formed, at a considerable less cost than is the case in most quarries. The veins lean a few degrees to the east, with a trap rock of great height covering the west side. The backs and feet are exceedingly regular, with the cleavage leaning a few degrees more from the perpendicular than the dip of the slate veins. There is also a great body of bastard slate running parallel with this slate. This has a very peculiar quality: it will bear more heat than any stone I have ever seen. In its composition are seen large flakes of mica. No doubt this rock will work to very good slabs when a face to it will have been cleared from the slate. The slate blocks in this quarry will cut across and straight, and free from any inward fractures, which is a great advantage in slate making, especially in the splitting department. In fact, I look upon this as indispensable in a good quarry, and of the two I would sooner have an inferior cleavage than inferiority or a deficiency in cross-block cutting (which is termed by quarriers "rhysa"). I shall make free to deviate from the subject to explain this. We will suppose that we have a block of slate, of sufficient length to make two sizes of slate—say, 4 ft. and 12 in. thick. This would be two lengths of duchesses. The quarrier will mark the side (thickness) of the block with a cast-steel chisel, and will cut a groove like the letter V. As soon as this is performed a large wooden hammer (called "ryha") about 18 in. long, and from 6 to 7 in. diameter, well hooped with iron, is used to strike on the side of the block in a line perpendicular with the groove; and, if a good workable stone, will cut in a straight line to it, the fracture more or less smooth; whilst others will cut obliquely from the marked groove, or, like the Cwm Elgin, diagonally from it. With such little more than half of the block can be sized to slates, the other part will necessarily be waste. It often occurs in slate quarries that the line of cutting or fracture, which is similarly performed at the edge with the grain of the stone, that the "pleriad" (Welsh term), which is a longitudinal cut in a line perpendicular to the cleavage plane, is as perfect in an inferior stone, and frequently surpasses that of the best quality of slate. But when it comes to rhysa, or cross-cutting, the deficiency of quality is at once observable. It is worthy of remark that those blocks that will pier best are the most liable to break; hence the great loss by transit to the seller and buyer. I carefully examined the slate at Manod, and found the pleriad and the rhysa quite satisfactory, and equal to the best slate quarries in this county. The outcropping of the slate can be traced on the surface for upwards of 1½ mile. The operations have been commenced on the best and most scientific plan—*i.e.*, driving by the side of the trap, and forming galleries as the openings proceed. Looking at the extent of the veins, their favourable position, their short transit to port, and the facility for throwing refuse and forming galleries, so as to work it on a large scale, this adventure cannot fail to prove a highly remunerative concern.

I walked over the mountain by Gualit to where I could trace the Manod slate, but owing to a deep cover of subsoil it cannot be followed any nearer the Capel Carig. About three miles from the foregoing one is TREWYDIR QUARRY, which I have inspected several times. This quarry has been extensively worked, and when we consider that it was managed by one of the ablest managers, it is strange that it has not paid profit. This quarry is situate on the slopes of the bold and sky-piercing Moel Shabad. The vein can be traced from a basin where it comes in contact with formidable trapean rocks for a long distance up the mountain, with a basalt forming a side to it, which is a great advantage to proceed with the openings. The manager alluded to impressed the necessity of opening the quarrry some 40 yards in advance of the present workings, but was overruled by a board of ignorant directors, who insisted on its being opened on the spot it has. The manager then pointed out the only proper way of opening the quarry to pay profit, but in this again met with a decided opposition; and one cannot regret that such a horde of foolish pretenders lavishly expended their capital with bad success, whereas, had it been properly outlayed, this quarry might have been paying very good profit. The cross-bars alluded to in these papers as essential in good quarries, can be traced in this vein, and run rather regularly. The colour of the slate is blue, with a greyish tint; there is also on the left side a green slate vein running parallel with the principal vein. The quality of the slate is the same as that of Manod, and in point of marketable value and durability cannot be surpassed. These veins are in good position, with a fine throw for refuse, and I am glad to find that the present proprietors are actively engaged in opening the quarry properly, and I have no doubt will be amply rewarded.

They have but to make the best of the folly and injudiciousness of their predecessors. I cannot concur with others, that it would be any advantage whatever to drive a tunnel under the present workings. Why spend any money to gain depth, while they can have any number of galleries, sufficient to satiate anyone, before them, and those on the best part of the veins, where hard rocks have not injured the slate in the slightest degree? In the next Journal I shall notice the Dolyddelen Quarries. CYMRO.

MINING IN WALES—THE LOWER SYCHNANT MINE.

SIR,—Upon reading the letter in the Journal of the 15th inst., signed R. V. Kyrke, jun., I could come to no other conclusion than that the writer supposed "Old Miner" to be myself; I, therefore, beg to inform him that I was not the writer, nor had I anything to do with its composition. I, at the same time, throw back with contempt his insinuation as to misrepresentation, and have to observe that I am as incapable of making misrepresentations as he is, and, judging from his letter, much more so.

With regard to Lower Sychnant, I am informed that at the time the great discovery and profits were made Mr. Phillips was the sole proprietor, and it was at a later period that Mr. Burton became interested in and the setts were united. The authentic accounts are, consequently, only partial, and do not give former and full returns; still Mr. Kyrke's partial statement is not a very unsatisfactory one, as according to his own showing the property made a profit of nearly 6000*l.* per annum for ten years, although the mines were worked by hand and without the assistance of machinery. It will be very gratifying to myself and friends if we can realise similar results.

With regard to Mr. Kyrke's statement that Lower Sychnant was (and still is) considered to be exhausted, I beg most distinctly to deny that, and to defy Mr. Kyrke to produce the evidence of any respectable practical miner to that effect. As to his opinion of mining, I am informed he is more acquainted with collecting rents and with parish affairs than with mining, and, therefore, it is worth but little. I would ask him how it was that he should have made such extraordinary exertions as he did to keep the sett if he thought it was exhausted? His excuse is trifling, as it was never intended to deprive the Upper Sychnant of the use of the level, boundary shaft, or floors. I would also ask him what cross-cuts and explorations have been made in Lower Sychnant in order to prove the other known lodes in the sett that have been unproductive? If he replies truthfully he must answer—None; and if so how is it he has the hardihood to state that the sett is exhausted? I would also ask him if the deep level was driven as a cross-cut in order to intersect lodes and make discoveries, or if it was driven as an adit only, and for the sole purpose of draining the Upper Sychnant Mine? If the latter, how is it that its being unproductive is a proof that the mine is exhausted any more than Minera? The simple fact is, Mr. Kyrke, after doing his best to get Lower Sychnant, and finding his attempts useless, he came to the conclusion, and considers now, it is exhausted, and not worth having, as the fox did the grapes.

It is not my wish to go into matters that do not concern me, and, therefore, I need not notice any of the observations as to the working of the Upper Sychnant, further than that I find they are raising and selling from 35 to 40 tons of ore per quarter, out of which dividends are being paid at the rate of 70 to 80 per cent. upon the price at which I am told Mr. Kyrke sold shares. And as I am informed the lode is very productive, yielding nearly all solid lumps of lead, several tons to the fathom, and the ground easy, the readers of the Journal can judge for themselves whether the mine is being worked efficiently or whether it is not.

With regard to myself and Lower Sychnant, I have to observe that before I agreed to purchase the interest of the parties to whom Mr. Burton has underlet the mine I obtained every information of the workings, &c., from the miners who worked in the mine up to the day of its stopping, and several of them are now desirous of leaving any other work to go to Lower Sychnant, and help to prove their statements. I have also fully satisfied myself that there is a very splendid looking lode running throughout the sett, untouched; and I believe the lode from which the Upper Sychnant party are now obtaining their ore is whole and untouched in Lower Sychnant. It appears that the former parties had an enormous deposit of ore which made nearly to surface: they worked it on tribute of 1*l.* per ton, put into the bing ready for sale. They worked up to a slide, and there stopped. A shaft was sunk by the parties whose interests I have purchased, and they were just getting into ore, as can be seen by the stuff at surface, when the shaft ran in, and a man was killed, which caused the suspension up to the present time. I and my friends intend to cut down and resume sinking that shaft, to clear the 40 and 60 yard levels, to clear and sink the old shafts, to open a sump sunk about 6 yards in the north, where good ribs of ore have been sunk through, and to deep cross-cut north to cut the caunter lode, and to erect a water-wheel to crush and draw (there being no water to pump, as the mine is quite dry). In so doing I have no doubt whatever of making good and profitable returns. By this mode of working, if we are successful, we shall benefit ourselves, do good to the neighbourhood, and be increasing the wealth of the nation, without injury to Mr. Kyrke or any other person.

With regard to the detailed statistics of the Upper and Lower Sychnant and the Park Mines, I am not at present prepared to give them; but I have good authority that Messrs. Burton and Phillips paid royalty for a considerable time of upwards of 2500*l.* per quarter, which I believe was at the rate of 1*l.* and 2*l.* per ton, and if all at the latter sum, they must have made enormous returns. Mr. Harris, Mr. Burton's agent, told me that he had sent away 900 tons of ore in one month; and I have reports from respectable agents and miners (one from Capt. Lester) of the Park Mine, that that mine made a profit of about 197,000*l.* in about seven years. It is also currently reported here that there is now in the bottom of that mine a course of ore that will produce 12 tons of ore per fathom.

The Minera Mine, now dividing nearly 30,000*l.* per annum, was poor in a former working, and incurred a considerable loss, but by cross-cutting to the lode known as Darlington's, or the red vein, it has become the richest lead mine in the kingdom. I hope Mr. Kyrke will live to see Lower Sychnant as good as it has been, and in coming forward as the protector of the public from exaggerated statements in mining it will not be to gratify a jealous and malicious feeling, but for the public good. I would advise him, also, in attempting to injure Lower Sychnant to be careful, and not prejudice the interests of the Upper Sychnant Company in obtaining a new lease, which I have reason to believe is not yet granted.—*Hazelburne, near Wrexham.* T. P. THOMAS.

MINING IN WALES—THE LOWER SYCHNANT MINE.

SIR,—As the "Young Miner," in the Journal of the 1st inst., has been aiming to do mischief to the Lower Sychnant Mine, I feel obliged to you for inserting my reply to his questions in the Journal of the 8th inst., which has brought out another opponent, appearing on the 15th inst., who comes forward with the intention of contradicting what I have stated. He is no less person than Mr. Kyrke. I must acknowledge that he has the advantage in doing so, inasmuch as he has in his possession the accounts of the mine. In some things I have been enlightened by him on the subject—for instance, that Mr. Phillips held only one-third of the mine; and what he had realised from his portion "Old Miner" never knew; that before neither did he say anything about it; but, at the same time, after seeing the account given by Mr. Kyrke, I find that I am as correct in my statements as could be reasonably expected, considering that I have not the same advantages that he has.

Mr. Kyrke in a manner tries to contradict my statements, but he does not really do so. If we minutely examine his letter, we shall find that he acknowledges the fact that the mine produced 9000 tons of lead. In reference to what I have said about the number of tons of ore per annum raised, and being an old workman of Mr. Phillips's during the rich time of the mine, I beg to explain myself in the following manner. I made my calculations thus: we took our bargains every three months, and the ore weighed was about 800 tons per quarter. The mine continued so for three years, or thereabout. Also, for the sake of contradicting poor "Old Miner," Mr. Kyrke states that the price of lead ore was only from 13*l.* to 14*l.* per ton: a short time within that period the lead got up in the market as high as 22*l.* per ton. If I am getting old, I am not so old as to forget all that has gone by. Also, Mr. Kyrke, for the purpose of depreciating the value of the mine, subdivides the 9000 tons as the produce of 50 years' working, which appears to be nothing more nor less than blowing dust into the eyes of the readers of the Journal. Taking for granted that what Mr. Kyrke has stated be the case, the years ought to be subdivided as follows:—Twenty-three years to search for the lead, three years to raise the lead, five years to plunder the mine, and nineteen years to keep the mine idle, &c. Had they been so lucky as to sink Parry's shaft when they commenced searching, their twenty-three years would have became less than the same number of days. When they had sunk this shaft about 8 yards through soil and clay they came to a solid mass of lead. Also, I wish to let "Young Miner" know that we, as miners, could have worked in several good places that had not received our attention in the rich time of the mine, had not the mine been closed in and crushed down, as anyone can now see it at the surface. Afterwards, when we got 7*l.* per ton for raising ore, we should have been glad to rework the old places over again, as we knew well what we had left there, but we, as working miners, were too poor to reopen the mine, and our masters were not willing to incur the expense.

Mr. Kyrke wishes to dispute the Lower Sychnant being a mine of Mr. Burton's, while we know well that it has been in his possession almost as long as in the former com-

pany's hands; and who, besides Mr. Burton, had sublet the ground at 1*l.* per ton for the Marquis's royalty, and 30*s.* for himself, in the whole 2*l.* 10*s.* royalty; but when the term of his lease ended the agent let the mine to the sub-takers at a royalty of 1*l.* per ton only. In reference to the Park Mine, Mr. Kyrke says that the successors of Mr. Burton have not greatly enriched themselves. It may be so for the time being. As the farmer cannot do himself much good until he gets his harvest in, so it is with them. Ground yielding 12 tons per fathom will soon put them right, when they get the drainage of the water complete.

Mr. Kyrke also pretends to prove that the Lower Sychnant is not worth much, because the lower level has been driven under the mine without meeting with much of anything. This arises from the want of observing two things—First, the swallows in this part of the mountain have a tendency to twist the veins in such a manner that a level might pass through without making a discovery of lead; and, second, the nature of the ground in this neighbourhood is such as to produce lead ore in a certain stratum only, and has not been proved to produce much above or below that stratum. If the former proprietor of the Minera Mine had studied this subject as much as the present management I have no doubt that this great mine would have been in the possession of the Kyrke family up to the present day. Mr. Kyrke also states that the remarks of "Young Miner" were generally correct. Either Mr. Kyrke or "Young Miner" must be wrong. One says lead reached a price of 14*l.* per ton, and the other says 18*l.* per ton. Also, "Young Miner" states that Mr. Burton had only a few shares in the Upper Sychnant, whilst the fact is that he was a holder of above half the mine. If "Young Miner" cannot see an answer to his question in the hints I have already given, I must leave him in his blindness until facts prove to the contrary, because "There is no one so blind as he who will not see."

OLD MINER.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINES OF NORWAY.

SIR,—It is a common question amongst the shareholders of this company, why the Norwegian Government did not work the mines now the property of the proprietary, if they are so easily capable of being made so permanently remunerative? The answer is this—Because the Government have reserved for themselves a district of about twelve English miles in a straight line immediately opposite the property of this company, comprising about 150 mines, mostly named after royal persons, all of which have been proved to contain silver. An Act of Parliament was passed, restricting the total number of men to be employed upon that property to 400; its development, therefore, has been a very slow process. It was many years before the Parliament agreed to open the other districts for private enterprise—indeed, the first step in that direction did not take place until 1856, when I obtained the concession of the East Kongsberg district, and also that known as Skard (which latter is not yet in work); and at the same time a Norwegian Company secured the Vinoren district. Of the 150 Government mines only two are being worked, the King's Mine and Gotteshulf, in the north. In 1805 all the mines were abandoned by the Danish king. In 1814 the separation of Norway and Denmark took place, immediately after which the Norwegians recommenced the working of the King's Mine, and subsequently the Gotteshulf, in the north. In 1855 the Parliament agreed that the realised profits should not be handed over to the Government until a reserve fund of 230,000*l.* had been obtained, since which time, a period of five years, not only has that amount been accumulated and set apart as a reserve fund, but there has also been realised a nett profit of about 100,000*l.* The Government district is so large, and the mines so numerous, that they have reserved an ample scope for the employment of their reserve fund, if they should so determine, which I very much doubt—their operations being at present carried on rather as a practical mining school for the young students in mineralogy than as a source of profit to the Government. The object of selling the mines to private individuals has been principally to encourage and extend the mining industry of the country, to obtain work for the miners, and to afford speculators an opportunity of trying their success. This explains the very liberal terms and small royalty of 9*l.* per annum, upon which the East Kongsberg property has been secured. I have already stated the source whence I obtained my information as to the position and prospects of these mining districts, and also my confidence in the result. The valuable samples received from the mines, after the expenditure of so small an outlay, is a proof that my data are founded upon a solid basis.

JACOB H. LUNDT.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. T. LAMBERT in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts from Jan. to March showed—

Balance last audit	£1188 7 6		
Mine cost	689 14 0		
Merchants' bills	460 15 7		
Sundries	48 2 2		
Discount	24 16 9	= £2411 16 0	
Call	£1050 0 0		
Copper ore sold	420 2 0	= 1470 2 0	
Leaving debit balance		£ 941 14 0	

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

Your committee have to report what has been done since the last meeting. The engine-shaft has been completed to the 110 fm. level, and at this stage it was discussed whether it would be better to drive through the lode at that level or to sink deeper before driving. After due consideration, it was decided that the shaft should be sunk to the 120, and then drive east and west at that level. As the lode has been so hard, it was decided to sink in the clay-slate near the lode, by which course it is considered that the 120 can be reached in about one-half the time. It is with regret your committee have to state that the lode has not improved, as was hoped, though it still maintains its large size and strong character, it being from 6 to 10 feet in the bottom of the shaft, and westward to the end, in the 100 fm. level. In the end of this level 6 ft. of the lode is being carried; it contains copper ore interspersed throughout, and is likely to improve. In the 100 east the lode has been smaller, but it is thought, from certain indications, that there is anther part of the lode south, and it is intended to cross-cut in that direction to prove its existence or otherwise. A member of your committee and the purser were on the mine in May, and had opportunities of conversing with some of the best authorities of the district, who were intimately acquainted with the mine. They, like ourselves, were much disappointed with the result of our working up to this time, but they urged an active prosecution of the works in the manner described—to sink the shaft and to drive the 100 fm. level east and west. From the nature of the ground now in the shaft, and from the appearance of the north wall of the lode, it is considered that there are indications of a change, and the agents think that an improvement may take place in sinking to the 120 fm. level, which point will be reached in about two months. Though the works have not yet been attended with success, it should be borne in mind that the lode is very large, and that the same lode produced enormous quantities of copper ore a little to the west and above our works, and although we have not succeeded in getting, as was expected, the counterpart of that deposit, still the lode has resumed its large size, and the best practical men in the district are of opinion that the shaft should be sunk, and the lode opened on in deeper levels. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the works should still be prosecuted in depth, and towards the great cross-course. It appears to be an established fact that the richest deposits of ore are found in the vicinity of cross-courses.

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

June 25.—I beg to state, for the general meeting, that we have completed the engine-shaft to the 110, and cut shaft plat, and brought down the skip-road to that level. We found the lode, in sinking from the 100 to the 110, continued its size and hard character, and has not improved in quality; we have a little copper, as reported from week to week, but there is not sufficient to pay for taking out, therefore it was thought proper not to extend the 110 east and west, but continue sinking the engine-shaft deeper; and for the sake of making greater dispatch, to allow the hard lode to stand, and sink in the north killas; the shaft is now being sunk in the killas for 12*l.* per fm., now 2½ fms. below the 110, and we calculate sinking about 6 feet per week. The 100 is extended 44 fathoms east of shaft; driving by six men, at 3*l.* 18*s.* per fm.; the lode here for the last 15 fms. has been unproductive, and rather of a disordered character; we propose cross-cutting south to ascertain if any portion of the lode is still further south; the appearance of the ground we have been passing through has nothing discouraging about it, and we still think this level should be extended eastward. The 100 is driven west of shaft 25 fms.; in all this distance the lode has been hard and large, containing copper, but not sufficient for taking out. The cross-cut in the 90 north is extended from the great lode 21 fms., we have not cut any lode there as yet; we know the line of the north lode is before this driving several fathoms. I had hoped to have been able to report better things to you before now, when sinking for the 90 and the 100 fm. levels, having such a large champion lode that had been so productive in the upper levels, every miner was justified in pursuing and exploring it to deeper levels, but although our expectations have not as yet been realised, there is a probability of a favourable change, and I think that we shall not give the mine a satisfactory trial unless we sink deeper, and explore the 100 further, which is our present pursuit, while doing so we are confining the cost to as limited a scale as possible.—J. WEBB.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that the committee regretted they could not yet report the achievement of some satisfactory result. In the 100, driving towards the cross-course, there were some good chances of attaining the desired goal. According to the statements of persons residing in the vicinity, as also those of known experience, they might with reason assume that, by pursuing their operations in that direction, their search would be crowned with success. It appeared to be an established fact that in the neighbourhood of the cross-courses the largest deposits of ore were frequently found. There seemed to exist a difference of opinion as to the direction in which their operations should be pursued—some thought they should drive west, whereas Capt. Webb thought they should drive east towards the great cross-course, in which he was supported by Capt. Puckey. At present they were driving towards the cross-course, which, it was computed, would be reached in about six months.

The SECRETARY said it was considered by all practical persons who saw the ore coming from the lode while sinking from the 80 to the 100, and when it increased from 1 to even 5 tons of ore per fm., that they were entering the counterpart of the former deposit of ore, the more especially as the lode had resumed its strength and character. Now, it was an acknowledged fact that in this and other districts in Cornwall there occurred two or three poor levels at and about the 100, arising from the fact that, although upon the same lode, they were between the first and second bunch of ore. But if they went through the list of the great mines of Cornwall, and calculated the profit which had been made above the 100 in the first bunch of ore, and the profit realised from the second and other deposits below the 100, it would be found that the greatest amount had been obtained from the increased depth. In Great Crinnis they were practically following out that theory, where it was considered by all practical men that the shoot of ore had made a set away to the east, and that its counterpart would be found if they continued their operations in that direction at a greater depth. That course they were at present following, and although they had not met with the deposit of ore the lode had increased to the former size, averaging from 6 to 10, and in some places to even 14 feet wide. The lode was interspersed with copper ore more or less through the whole mass, but it was not of that productive character that it was expected would have been the case by the present time. But seeing they had this lode of such a size, strength, and character, and that they had the great cross-course to the east, which had heaved the lode 65 fms., the practical authorities of the district were still of opinion that if the present operations were pursued—that is, by sinking to deeper levels, and driving east and west—they would ultimately attain good results. It was considered that in the 100 east, where the lode had been smaller, there must be another part of the lode to the south, it being the characteristic of that and some other lodes in the county that they occasionally became divided into north and south parts. At present they were driving on what was believed to be the north part of the lode. Therefore, they could adopt no other course than to sink the shaft as quickly as possible. He considered from the strength of the lode that they had excellent chances of meeting with the second deposit of ore, in which case no shareholder, he thought, would regret having been connected with the Great Crinnis Mine.

The CHAIRMAN said he had recently perused a pamphlet written by Capt. Charles Thomas, in which he, in effect, stated that a mine without a cross-course was, comparatively speaking, worthless; but that in the neighbourhood of the cross-courses lodes generally made large deposits of mineral. When upon the mine he had conversed with several practical men, all of whom were of opinion that they should drive towards the cross-course.

Mr. SUTTON (a member of the committee) said he thought he could safely state that the expenditure for the next three months would be much less than in the past quarter.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and a call of 4*s.* per share was made.

A resolution was then passed to the effect that all shareholders in arrear of call be proceeded against in the Stannary or other Court for the recovery of the same.

Messrs. Coxhead, Lambert, and Sutton were re-elected the committee of management, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman and secretary terminated the proceedings.

BULLER AND BASSET MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, Mr. DEARLE in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts for February, March, and April showed:—

Balance last audit	£812 17 3		
Labour cost	315 13 2		
Merchants' bills	250 6 6		
Sundries	45 12 8		
Discounts	0 3 3	= £1424 12 10	
Call		957 0 0	
Leaving debit balance		£ 467 12 10	

The report of Capt. Pascoe was read, as follows:—

June 22.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 ft. below the 100, and the 100 fm. levels are both driven east and west of shaft about 2 fms.; east the lode is 4 ft. wide, chiefly composed of quartz spotted with mundic—a very strong lode; the end is driving by three men and three boys; west the lode is 5 ft. wide, much of the same character as in the eastern end; the level is driving on the south part of the lode, which is favourable for progress. The 80 is 32 fms. east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of friable quartz, prian, peach, and iron, with spots of mundic, a kindly lode, but as yet there is to much iron in the lode for the production of copper ore; the end is driving by four men, at 5*l.* per fm. The 80 is 46 fms. west of engine-shaft; this end is now driving on a north part of the lode, which has recently come in from the north; this part is 3 ft. wide, made up of soft spar, chlorite, and a little mundic; more free from iron than in any other point in the mine, which in my opinion (in this locality) is the only mineral prejudicial to the production of copper; the ground in this end is also favourable, and driving by three men and three boys, at 6*l.* per fm.; there is a part of the lode standing to the south, which can be cut through by a short cross-cut whenever thought proper. You have your sump now at a good depth, and the only course to pursue is to force on the ends, both east and west, as fast as possible; the lode maintains its size, and is improving in character, and although it has hitherto been unproductive, I see nothing to be discouraged at. The trials by levels have been very limited; the extension of which in future will be the only points in operation, and by far the most likely to open a productive and profitable mine. To carry out the bargains now in operation, with the merchants' bills, &c., will incur a monthly cost of 170*l.* to 180*l.*—W. PASCOE.

The CHAIRMAN considered the report of Capt. Pascoe satisfactory, inasmuch as it noticed that an improved change in the lode had taken place. It was well known that iron was very prejudicial to the production of copper in that district; it was, therefore, gratifying to know that the iron was now leaving the lode, the matrix having become congenial for the production of copper ore. He had great confidence in the manner in which the affairs of their undertaking were now being conducted, and he hoped the change in the character of the ground betokened the achievement of some satisfactory result. As regarded their financial position, it would be seen from the accounts that it was necessary to make a call, and he trusted that shareholders would pay their calls promptly, in order that the works might be carried on efficiently and energetically.

Mr. DAVIDSON said he had audited the accounts, and he was glad to say that they were lucidly and well kept—indeed, he could suggest no alteration in that respect.

The SECRETARY called attention to the stones of ore lying upon the table, the largest of which represented the character of the lode in the 80 fm. level. It was strongly impregnated with iron, whereas the smaller stones, from the 100 fm. level, sufficiently indicated to the most uninitiated in mining the great change which had taken place. The large stone was not at all congenial for the production of copper ore, but the smaller stones from the 100 showed that the matrix had entirely changed, being now that in which mineral was almost invariably found, containing, indeed, spots of yellow ore, and judging from the driving of the levels in the 80 fm. level, they had reason to suppose, as they got away from the shaft, that the change would be still more decided. It had been doubtless observed that Capt. Pascoe, in his report, stated that there were good chances of opening up a paying and productive mine by continuing the levels east and west—in fact, by a continuance of the present operations. The ground in those levels was favourable for driving, and, therefore, he hoped to be soon able to report some further improvement in the character of the lode. As regarded the arrears of call, there were three or four old accounts, which swelled the amount; those, however, he thought would be arranged in a few days, which would reduce the arrears to less than they were at the last meeting, notwithstanding that during the past six months they had passed through a most depressed period. Every leniency had hitherto been shown to those in arrear, but he thought, for the interest of the undertaking, that measures should now be adopted to compel their prompt payment.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if any and what change had been made in the management?

The SECRETARY replied that a change in the management of the mine had been made, but that the arrangements were not entirely completed. The change contemplated would prove beneficial to all parties interested in the success of the undertaking.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired the amount that was being paid per fathom for driving?

The SECRETARY replied that at those points of operation where there were six men employed the ground was being driven for 5*l.* to 6*l.* per fm., but the ground was becoming easier in one or two points, and therefore it was hoped they would soon be able to make still greater progress. As an improvement had taken place in the lode, and as they were now approaching the cross-course, he trusted a deposit of ore would soon be met with. He assured proprietors that no exertion would be lost to keep the cost as low as possible.

The report was then unanimously received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, when a resolution was agreed to, requesting Messrs. Davidson and Charles to make such arrangements as they may think necessary with reference to the management of the mine.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an enquiry, stated that they had during the past six months entailed the expense of a steam-drawing machine, which, however, would soon pay for itself in the saving it would effect, compared with drawing by horse-power.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the financial position of the company, stated the cost for the current three months would amount to about 500*l.* and the existing debit balance was 460*l.* It was proposed by the committee to make a call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share.

A call of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share was accordingly made, and a resolution passed authorising the secretary to enforce the payment of the calls, in addition to the power given by the company's rules. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PENDEEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary two-monthly meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. W. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2100*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 23.—The engine-shaft has been sunk down to the 130, and a 6-ft. fork sunk, footway and skip-roads put down, and levels driven 3 fms. north and 2 fms. south. The lode at this depth, in the bottom of the shaft, has a very healthy appearance for a good tin and copper mine in depth. In the 118 south the lode is large, and producing savable ore; driven 3 fms. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 8*l.* per fm. The 106, north of the engine-shaft, is driven 6 fms.; lode yielding 3 tons of ore per fm., worth 10*l.* per fm. The stopes in back of this level are yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom, worth 14*l.* per fm. In the 106, south of the engine-shaft, we have driven 3 fathoms; we have now a very promising tin lode in this end, but not yet having any brought to surface we would rather not give you its value until we prove it. As regards our future prospects, we consider them very promising, especially the discovery of tin in the 106 south; if it should continue to hold, while we see no reason it should not, it will make Pendeen Consols a valuable property.—W. EDDY, J. WARREN.

A letter was then read from Mr. White (the purser), which stated that the extra outlay charged in the two months' expenditure was at least 150*l.* more than the actual two months' working cost. Respecting their returns, he did not see any chance of doing better until the under-sea workings were resumed, when there was no doubt they would go on to make an increasing profit. The discovery of tin driving south was very important, and should it continue—of which there was every probability—considerable benefit would be derived. He thought there was a very fair chance of their having a good mine in the south part of their sett. He trusted that the lease would be settled within the next fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN stated that, although it was not estimated in the report, the tin lode, he had understood, was worth 20*l.* per fathom.

The SECRETARY, in explaining the accounts, stated that hitherto the previous month's supplies had been charged in the following month's cost-sheet; for instance, in the Feb. cost would appear the bills for supplies delivered in Jan. The accounts were now brought up much closer, and arrangements had been made whereby the company would get a discount. That explained the fact that in April cost-sheet there were two sets of merchants' bills, which were for supplies delivered in March as well as in April; so that, in fact, they had three months' merchants' bills in two months' costs. All the supplies delivered on the mine up to May 31 had been paid for, and there existed no liabilities against the company, save about 17*l.* due to the Duchy and Crown. At the last sampling there were 50 tons of ore, which it was expected would have been entered in the ticketing, but it was not quite ready for the samplers, the value of which had been estimated at between 150*l.* and 170*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said, estimating that 50 tons of ore at 150*l.*, and including the extra cost of 150*l.* incurred during the past two months, their profits upon the working had been the same as during the corresponding preceding period.

Mr. CURLING enquired if the new lease was yet in the hands of the company?—The CHAIRMAN replied that a copy of the lease had been sent to the committee, who, in looking it over, found there were inserted some trifling clauses, and thus differing from the original lease. Under these circumstances, the committee deemed it prudent to apply for legal assistance. They accordingly applied to Mr. R. W. Childs, who fully understood mining leases. Mr. Childs had since conducted their case. He thought he could safely state that the whole matter would be settled in a very short time.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if a profit was realised upon the current two months' operations a dividend would be declared at the next meeting?—The CHAIRMAN said the committee were strongly of opinion that the balance at present in favour of the mine should be held as a working capital, for it could not be touched for division without injuring the permanent interests of the concern, as then instead of receiving an interest for the use of their money they would have to pay a discount upon the money which they would have to borrow to carry on their operations. What the committee proposed to do in future was this—to divide only the profits upon the two months' operations, whether that profit were little or much.

The SECRETARY, referring to the lease, stated that the lease of the Duchy sett was complete, but the draft of the Crown lease had been returned to the Crown Office in April for purposes referred to by the Chairman, and had not yet been returned completed.

Mr. M'CALLAM thought they might go to work under the lease, if they felt assured that the clauses referred to would be removed, and the lease completed.

The SECRETARY said the lord could only give authority to work where they were at present working; and until he got his lease signed by the Crown he could not give the lease to the company. The Duchy had completed their work, and they were now only waiting for the Crown Office to do theirs.

The CHAIRMAN said they were not dependent upon their under-sea operations for returns, as the tin lode, to which he had already referred, ran inland, the lease of which had fourteen years to run. They had reason to hope that that lode would go on improving, being the same as that from which Boscaswell Downs had returned a large profit. In answer to questions, he stated that the company at present paid Mr. Borlase a small rent for the use of stamps. The tin lode ran north and south, and he believed it would be found to take an easterly direction.

Mr. BIRDSEY suggested that the whole of the sett should be surveyed, so that its extent and nature might be better known to the proprietors, most of whom, he believed, had not the slightest idea of its intrinsic merits. His own opinion was that it would prove to be the most valuable mine in that celebrated district, the more especially as they had now discovered a tin lode, upon the course of which they had half-a-mile to run.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and the committee were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and committee.

WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£357 15 7		
Mine cost, March, April, and May	531 18 5		
Merchants' bills	92 7 10		
Dues	3 19 3		
Calls due on shares forfeited	10 0 0		
Amount over-estimated on tin sale	14 13 0		
Interest and discount	0 9 8		
Law charges	25 6 0	= £1036 9 9	
Calls received	£599 0 0		
Sale of black tin	21 15 2		
Proceeds of sale of forfeited shares	4 10 0	= 625 5 2	
Leaving debit balance		£ 411 4 7	

The report of the agent was read, which recommended certain works upon the north lode to be carried out, the cost of which it was estimated would not exceed 150*l.* per month. Upon the old lode Burley's rise was yielding 2½ tons of ore per fm. From that rise and stopes they had taken during the past two months 60 tons of copper ore, and the agent stated he should continue just the same quantity during the next two months, and by that time the communication from Hooper's rise to the 50 fm. level would be completed, when thorough ventilation would be effected, and, he hoped, their samples very much increased.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last meeting, a satisfactory arrangement had been come to with the Wheal Edward Company, from which, he believed, both parties would ultimately derive great benefit. As to the prospects of the mine, all he could say was that in driving the 50 they had met with ore, and when the communication was effected there could be no doubt their returns from that point would be considerably increased. The rise above that level had given 60 tons of ore, so that the mine, in reality, was looking much better than it had for some years past. He thought the call which the committee proposed to recommend would place the mine in a good position, and he hoped, from the present prospects, that it would be the last required. He believed they had good reason to hope that the lode upon which they were at present working would prove as productive as that which had already produced mineral to the extent of 50,000*l.*

The SECRETARY, in answer to an enquiry, stated the arrears of call did not exceed 300*l.*

Mr. ROSEWARNE stated that he recently had had the mine inspected, and the report he had received was of the most satisfactory character. His agent believed that in two months' time the mine would be in a position to pay costs, and leave a tolerable profit.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and the agreement entered into between Wheal Edward and Wheal Arthur was confirmed.

A call of 2*s.* per share was made, and the committee were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL UNY MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly meeting of shareholders was held at the company offices, Tokenhouse-yard, on Wednesday, Mr. P. L. HINDS in the chair.

Mr. W. MUNT read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts for the three months ending March showed:—

Balance last audit	£ 586 15 3		
Mine cost	2128 13 4		
Merchants' bills	979 12 7		
Dues	161 17 6		
Office charges, discount, &c.	39 18 10	= £3896 17 0	
Tin sold	£2803 3 0		
Copper ore (estimated)	110 0 0		
Call	609 0 0	= 3522 3 0	
Leaving debit balance		£ 374 14 4	

The report of the agents' was read, and considered of a satisfactory character. (This report will appear in our next.)

The CHAIRMAN said that had it not been for the drop in the price of tin, instead of there having been a loss upon the past quarter's operations there would have been a profit.

Mr. MUNT showed, by a comparative statement, that if tin had remained at the price at which it stood at their last meeting, instead of there being a loss upon the three months' operations of 374*l.*, there would have been a profit of 135*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The cost of dead tut-work during that period amounted to 665*l.* 14*s.* During the current three months the estimated produce would, estimating tin at 80*l.* per ton, realise 370*l.*, while the outlay was estimated at 330*l.* He might also state that even at the present prices the accounts just submitted showed that upon the past quarter the old mine had made a profit of 290*l.*

The CHAIRMAN was glad to say they were progressing very favourably.

Mr. SPALDING had noticed that, previous to the Dutch sale, the price of tin was generally very low.

The CHAIRMAN said he, personally, was much obliged to his coadjutor, Mr. Munt, for rendering such great assistance to the company, in which feeling he was sure shareholders fully participated.

The report and accounts were then adopted. It was then resolved that all shares in arrear upon two calls be forfeited. The total arrears amounted to 147*l.* 16*s.*

Mr. HUME suggested that the agents' report should be sent periodically to the *Mining Journal* for inser tion, so that shareholders might have an opportunity of ascertaining the progress that was being made.

Mr. MUNT having stated that the suggestion should be taken into consideration, a call of 2*s.* per share was made.

The committee were re-elected, with thanks for past services, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. THOMAS KING in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and also the minutes of the last.

The statement of accounts for the four months, to end of May showed—

Balance last audit	£ 299 16 11		
Mine cost	715 10 9		
Merchants' bills	661 14 9		
Club account	2 1 9		
Sundries	0 8 4	= £1679 12 6	
Calls received	£1024 0 0		
Tin sales	30 9 6		
Materials sold	44 9 5		
Interest account	2 4 8	= 1101 3 7	
Leaving debit balance		£578 8 11	

The following report of the agents was then read:—

June 24.—Since our last meeting of adventurers we have forked the water at John's shaft, from the 32, 2 fathoms under the 60, fixed a plunger-lift in the 50, and cleared the cross-cut south in this level to the old lode, a distance of 30 fms., which has been done for ventilation, and to have communication to this shaft without going to surface. We have cleared, timbered, and made complete Fox's shaft from the 30 to the 50; this level we found to be full of stuff, and cleared the same 40 fms. west of the shaft, to communicate with the cross-cut from John's shaft; this level is also cleared 56 fms. east from Fox's shaft, where there are four men and two boys engaged in clearing the same, at 20*s.* per fathom, and have 4 fathoms more, when we shall meet with Skewis's flookan, at which point we should recommend clearing the cross-cut south on the same; and taking into consideration the large piece of unexplored ground standing between this and the great county cross-course, on Tremayne's, Gilbart's, and Turtle's lodes, we are inclined to think the chances of success are very encouraging. We have also cleared the cross-cut south of this level, and east of shaft, 21 fms., which is driven on Odgers's flookan, and have now three men and three boys clearing, at 15*s.* per fm. We are daily expecting to hole to Tremayne's lode, and the distance between Skewis's and Odgers's flookan is about 30 fms., and by clearing these two cross-cuts we shall have free ventilation to explore any part of the south ground in our sett. The whim is erected at Tremayne's shaft, and cleared and completed the shaft to the 30. We have three men and three boys employed clearing the same below this level, at 17*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; when this shaft is completed to the 50 it will save a great distance for wheeling the stuff in working the south lodes, and ventilate this part of the mine. We find a large piece of ground in the back of this level not taken (from what can be seen on the old plans of the mine), and considering the ore they are raising in West Damsel, on this lode, we believe we shall be able to set several pitches here on tribute: the lode is not driven on in this level, east of Skewis's flookan. We have erected a whim at King's shaft, and cleared, timbered, and put in footway at the shaft, 40 fms. under the adit, or 75 fms. from surface, at which place we are driving a cross-cut south by six men, at 35*s.* per fm., which will be pushed on with all possible speed. We consider this to be a very important part of the mine, as we shall cut Tregoning, Wheal Fortune, and other lodes, which have realised very large returns of ore in the Consols Mine; and having the junction of the killas and granite in connection with these lodes, we have no hesitation in saying that we believe this will turn out a good speculation to the adventurers. The engine, pitwork, and rods are still in first-rate condition, and working well.—R. PRYOR, sen.; H. HARVEY.

The CHAIRMAN said that last week he visited the mine, when he was very much pleased with the encouraging prospects which it presented. He had much pleasure in informing the proprietors that henceforth the working cost would be very much decreased. They had completed casing and dividing the shafts; in fact, the mine was now placed in an efficient working condition. It was true it had occasioned rather a heavy outlay, but that had now ceased, so that their capital would now be employed exclusively in exploring and developing their property. Relative to the eastern part of the mine, that known as King's shaft, it was the opinion of all persons acquainted with the locality that there was not a better speculation in the whole of the county. He had little doubt that if shareholders had but a little patience they would be well remunerated for their outlay. A short distance from the north cross-cut they would intersect Wheal Jewel lode, which had returned 200,000*l.* worth of mineral; and as the stratification was the same, and the cross-course the same, and seeing, too, that they had the junction of the killas and granite, he could not see why they should not achieve the same satisfactory result. For his own part, he had the greatest confidence in the success of the undertaking, implicitly believing that shareholders would be well repaid for their outlay.

The report and accounts were then adopted, when a call of 2*l.* per share was made.

—Upon the motion of Mr. BALSTER a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. T. King for his great exertions and the attention he had given to the mine, which compliment being acknowledged by the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

DALE MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, yesterday,—Mr. JOSEPH PROCTER in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£	256	12	3	
Deposit on shares (new issue)		3	12	6	
Lead sales, Jan. to March		1125	10	2	= £1385 14 11
Mine cost, Feb. to March		1074	4	6	
Dues		75	0	8	= 1149 5 2
Leaving credit balance	£	236	9	9	

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

June 25.—Since the last quarterly meeting of the shareholders the works on the Pipe vein have been greatly interrupted, whilst preparing for, and putting in, a new sinking lift on the course of the vein for 35 fms., also a line of railway for 60 fms., to convey the ore; and we now shall find it necessary to put in another lift as soon as we can conveniently do so, which will, I should say, take us on to the new shaft. The time occupied in this critical work has been nearly one-third of the time, which will account for not having sampled more lead within the time. I have already made you acquainted with the discovery of a new carriage of ore under that of the old one, which greatly increased the value of the property, as the stope of ore ground now before us is full 18 ft. high, except an occasional cross of spar and limestone. The vein at this time is looking most promising; it contains more iron pyrites than ever it did before, and from the nature of the rock we are now going through in the bottom, I am of opinion that we are close on another rich carriage of lead, or a deposit of copper, as the character of the rock is everything that can be desired for riches, which, to all appearance, we are close upon. The new shaft is now down about 19 fms., the sinking of which is going on as fast as possible, and the works throughout going on most favourably.—R. NINESS.

The SECRETARY stated that the new shaft was commenced about January. The term "carriage," employed in the report, was peculiar to that district: it really meant a deposit of ore. As regarded the change that had recently taken place in the Pipe, Capt. Niness considered it indicative of a change for copper, and, from his intimate knowledge of the district, the opinion of Capt. Niness was by no means to be disregarded. He judged from what had taken placed at the Ecton Mine, of which Capt. Niness was manager for many years. Should such a change take place, and the deposit prove to be anything like what had been met in Ecton, shareholders would certainly have no reason to complain of the change.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired what would be the depth at which the new shaft would be communicated with the Pipe?

The SECRETARY replied at the depth of 75 to 90 fms.; but Capt. Niness was strongly of opinion that some deposit of ore would be found in the interval. If such should be the result, and it should prove to be of sufficient value to pay the expenses of sinking the shaft, he should strongly advise the present sinking upon the course of the Pipe. The shaft was being sunk with all possible speed. He (Mr. Dunsford) considered that the greatest credit was due to Capt. Niness, for having conducted his difficult operations so efficiently.

The CHAIRMAN said that the whole of the remaining shares had now been allotted, and that the capital of the company was complete. Upon a portion of the shares only 5s. had been called up, as, under the constitution of the company, the directors could only call 2s. 6d. per share at three months interval, some time would elapse before the whole of the company's shares could be brought under one denomination.

Mr. SMITH enquired if the directors thought they would have sufficient capital to sink the shaft, exclusive of the profits from the Pipe, because if such were the case it would, perhaps, be advisable to stop sinking upon the course of the Pipe?

The SECRETARY said that much depended upon circumstances, for if stopped sinking upon the course of the Pipe they would have to run the change of discovering ore during the sinking of the shaft.

A SHAREHOLDER had understood the men were exposed to great danger.

The CHAIRMAN said the men, it was true, had been exposed to some danger for a short time, but the workings had been very much simplified, and thus the cause of the danger had been removed.

The SECRETARY did not think it would be prudent to stop the Pipe, if for no other reason than that it paid the cost for carrying down the new shaft. Of course, if during the sinking of that shaft any important discovery were made, it would then become a question as to the advisability or otherwise of stopping the sinking upon the course of the Pipe, as there were several practical considerations *pro* and *con*. Certainly for the present it would be better for the company to raise the ore, even though it were under certain disadvantageous circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN informed the meeting that if anything should occur to induce them to recommend an alteration with regard to the sinking of the Pipe, shareholders would, of course, be informed of the fact.

The SECRETARY, in answer to an enquiry, stated that Capt. Niness believed he would cut ore at the shaft from what he had seen in the adit. Capt. Niness believed it to be next to impossible to carry down that shaft without making discoveries; indeed, it was considered by him a good mineral trial, *per se*. He stated it had occurred to him that something might be done with the large quantity of limestone which they were compelled to pay for raising, the more especially as there was a lime-kiln in the neighbourhood, the use of which could be obtained upon easy terms. There would literally be no cost but for coal and labour.

A SHAREHOLDER considered that Mr. Dunsford's suggestion was a very good one, but seeing the judgment which had hitherto been shown by the directors in the conduct of the company's affairs, he thought the shareholders might with perfect propriety leave all such matters in their hands.

The report having been unanimously received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, a special vote of thanks was passed to the directors and secretary for the manner in which they had conducted the company's business, when the proceedings terminated.

WEST WHEAL PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Token-house-yard, on Wednesday,—Mr. P. L. HINDS in the chair.

Mr. T. W. ROBINSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£	14	7	0	
Mine cost, including one-half of cutting down new shaft at Wheal Tremayne for joint engine		1545	9	11	= £1559 16 11
Tin sold, three months					547 2 11
Leaving debit balance	£				1012 14 0

The report of the agent was as follows:—

June 25.—The 130 fm. level is driven west of the boundary engine-shaft on the lode 35 fms.—driving by six men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm.; for the last 3 fms. the lode has been divided into two parts, and less productive, at present containing a little copper, but not much to value: we calculate that the division of the lode will not continue long, and that when it forms a junction it will again improve. The ground in this level has been more favourable for exploring than in any level below the 70, which is very encouraging for deep sinking; the back of this level is being stoped for tin and copper at 12s. in 1*l*.: The back of this level is driven west of the boundary engine-shaft 65 fms.—driving by six men, at 8*l*. per fm.; this level is being driven on the north part of the lode, and had calculated that it would form a junction with the main part about this point, and improve, but a little more underlay in the south part will cause further driving to reach the junction, which may be the case; the lode in this end is 1 ft. wide, containing stones of tin at the junction, and for several fathoms west. In the level above the lode was worth full 10*l*. per fm. for tin and copper; the stope in the bottom of this level (120) is worth 5*l*. per fm. for tin and copper—stoping by four men, at 55*l*. per fm. The 110 is being driven west of the cross-cut west of St. Aubyn's, on the south branch, 8 fms.—driving by six men, at 11*l*. 10s. per fm.; this branch is very large, chiefly composed of mundic at present, with stones of tin of good quality: by extending this level about 4 fms. further west we shall reach the flookan, where there is every probability of having most favourable ground, and an improvement for tin, as was the case in the level above. The 100 is being driven west of St. Aubyn's shaft about 84 fms.—driving by four men, at 4*l*. 15s. per fm.; the branch at present is small and poor: the stope in the back of this level, 26 fms. to the west of the flookan, is worth 6*l*. per fm. for tin and copper—stoping by two men, at 2*l*. 15s. per fathom; the tin raised on this branch of late is very similar to that found in the upper levels, when the mine was rich, and considering the favourable nature of the ground to the west of the flookan, and the nature and quality of the south branches in this level, there is every probability by extending the deeper levels west that profitable returns will be realised. The 60 is driven west of Hawkins's shaft 16 fms. on the north branch; at this point a cross-cut is being driven south 5 fms., to intersect the lode—driving by six men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm., and are daily expecting to reach the lode and to extend the level west on this course; the ground in this level is favourable for exploring, and of a very congenial nature for mineral. The boundary shaftmen, four in number, are engaged in repairing and attending to the pitwork. We have now 38 men on tutwork, and 13 men on tribute.—JOHN THOMAS.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that since the last meeting the mine had been inspected by an eminent practical mining authority, whose report confirmed those previously obtained as to the intrinsic value of the property. He, therefore, recommended that the mine should be developed vigorously. He would take that opportunity of stating that there were several shareholders who were much in arrear. Now, he was a very large shareholder, but was one of those who had great confidence in the statements that had been made by the eminent practical men who had inspected the property. He considered it the duty as well as the policy of proprietors to follow out the recommendations of those inspectors, but for that purpose they must have the necessary capital. The working charges, he admitted, appeared heavy, but they must recollect they had three months' returns against four months' expenses, and further by the fact that, according to a resolution passed at a general meeting, they had contributed to the erection of an engine and pitwork of a neighbouring mine; in return for which they were to have half their use. He wished to impress upon the meeting the necessity for vigorous development, that they might ascertain the actual value of the mine as quickly as possible, as in proportion to the vigour displayed would be the saving effected. Those who felt the heavy calls to be a pressure upon them ought rather to sacrifice their holdings then to endeavour to pull down the vigour of those who were willing and desirous that their property should be energetically developed, the general opinion being that if such a course were pursued West Wheal Providence would soon be made a paying mine. Basing his opinion upon the statements of those eminent practical authorities who had been consulted upon the matter, he had the most confident belief that they would have a good mine; but he frankly confessed that there had been a great waste of time and expense, which might have been avoided. If the course he now proposed were adopted, he believed at the next meeting they would have a more encouraging report to present to the shareholders.

Mr. MUNT read the last paragraph of the report of Capt. Daw, manager of Carn Brea, who (he stated) would not recommend an improper or injudicious outlay. The paragraph expressed confidence in the success of the undertaking if its development were prosecuted with vigour. Capt. Charles Thomas and Capt. Vivian also recommended a vigorous prosecution of the works. He reminded proprietors that the mine had already paid in dividends about 33,000*l*., since which calls had been made, amounting in the aggregate to 7000*l*.; and if the advice of practical men and that of their Chairman had been followed out, by laying aside some portion of their then earnings, to enable them to open new ground, instead of having divided their profits up to the last shilling, they would now doubtless be still paying dividends instead of making calls. The statement of accounts submitted was unquestionably very heavy, but that was consequent upon there being four months' costs against three sales of tin. The arrangement, however, with Tremayne for sharing the expense of cutting down the shaft and putting in the pitwork was immensurably cheaper than any other course that could be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said when they were in a dividend-paying condition the suggestion that a certain proportion of the realised profits should be set aside as a reserve, to enable them to develope the remainder of their property, was entirely set aside. A strong opinion was then expressed that it was wrong in principle to go on with the payment of dividends until they had reserves opened. He had omitted to mention that a gentleman on the Stock Exchange had engaged Capt. Brown to inspect the property, and his report fully confirmed all the opinions previously obtained, that it was necessary to prove the mine as speedily as possible. He (the Chairman) fully anticipated a favourable change in the ground in a few weeks, which would enhance the value of their shares.

Mr. MUNT, in answer to a question, stated that measures were being taken against shareholders in arrears of call, under the authority given at the last meeting. They were recovering those arrears more successfully than they supposed would have been the case, seeing that out of doors they were met by a feeling that the mine was going to be stopped, and that they were not sincere in their expressed intention to develope the property vigorously. The report was then received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed.

After some discussion, a call of 20s. per share was made. A resolution was then passed that all matters of general account, together with the banking account, and the transfer of shares, be removed to the company's offices, Tokenhouse-yard.

Mr. MUNT, referring to the above resolution, wished it to be distinctly understood that the last resolution was in no way reflecting upon Mr. Robinson, but it had become necessary that all matters of finance should be conducted by the managing committee, the latter being responsible to the general body of proprietors.

Messrs. Munt, Hinds, and Turner having been appointed the committee of management, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

The ordinary annual meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,—Mr. A. C. BRIDGE in the chair.

Mr. FOORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The nett profits of the association for the past year amounted to 49,612*l*., out of which the proprietors received in January last a dividend of 15s. per share, and the directors upon the present occasion announced a further dividend of 15s. and a bonus of 5s. per share (free of income tax) making 35s. for the year. Those payments absorbed 43,750*l*.

The report of the directors stated that they were gratified in being able to say that the result of the last year's operations exhibits the steady progress which has been made in extending the sales of the coal at the mines of the association, which last year amounted to 304,972 tons, being an increase on the previous year of 39,683 tons. They felt some reluctance in offering an opinion as to the prospect of demand for the coal during the current year. They are inclined to hope, in common with the expressed opinion of their agent in the United States, that the new tariff may rather stimulate the demand for the Nova Scotia coal, and as respect the political aspect of affairs that the coal trade will not be injuriously affected by the unsettled state of that country. This is, however, a point which time alone can satisfactorily demonstrate, and pending the issue of events, there seems no reason to apprehend that if the general commerce of America should, unfortunately, be checked, more especially in those places where the coal of the association has hitherto found a ready market, it will not be to an extent which is likely to cause any serious diminution in the sales of that article. They called attention to the statement in their last report, that works of an expensive nature were in progress, both at the Albion and Sydney Mines, for the necessary extension of the productive powers of those collieries, and they have now to report that the expenses incurred have thus far been met out of the profits of the past year. Proprietors were aware that a discussion was raised at the last meeting as to the advisability of placing the association under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with a view to limit liability; the directors had since considered the subject with much attention, and they are decidedly of opinion that, inasmuch as the works of the Association are located in Nova Scotia, where nearly all the expenditure takes place, and where the Joint-Stock Companies Act is inoperative, under the Deed of Settlement the directors are expressly prohibited from borrowing money, or in any way encumbering the association; and as the company already possesses a local Act of Incorporation in the province, the directors believe that on the score of liability the proprietors are well protected, and that it is not desirable, therefore, to alter the constitution of the association as it had existed for a period of 36 years. They desire to notice, as a highly interesting event in the history of the association, that during the last summer the Sydney Mines were honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his suite, who were thus afforded the opportunity of ascertaining by personal inspection the value and importance of those mines, not only to the colony, but also to Her Majesty's Government.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that since that document was framed intelligence had been received of an explosion having occurred at the Albion Mines. He was glad, however, to state that by subsequent accounts the mischief done was very much less than had been anticipated—in fact, their shipments had not been at all interfered with, having shipped in one day 2000 tons of coal, which was above the average. The pits remaining open would supply all their requirements, but they did not anticipate that the pit where the accident had occurred would be closed beyond a few weeks. He would, however, request Mr. Foord to read the communication which had been received upon the subject.

The SECRETARY then read extracts from the letters received from Mr. Scott, the resident superintendent at the Albion Mines. It was to the effect that there were in the pit at the time of the accident a night watchman and two boys, and 16 horses had been killed in the stables. At present he was unable to account for the explosion, for the pit was immediately closed. All the damage was done that could be done; apart from the loss of life, the extent of the misfortune did not appear to be great.

Mr. WARRE had much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report.

Mr. PHILPOTT enquired the amount of the balances left over from last year?

The SECRETARY replied about 1700*l*.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. proprietor that the board had already dispatched a large quantity of stores and machinery for the mines, the cost of which, amounting to about 8000*l*., had been paid out of the past year's profits.

Mr. FINDON enquired if the recent discovery of gold in Nova Scotia was likely to affect the interests of the company—he meant with regard to the loss of labour?

The CHAIRMAN said that personally he was very sorry that gold had been discovered in Nova Scotia, but the only way it could possibly affect the company's interests was by increasing the rate of labour.

The report having been unanimously adopted, Messrs. A. C. Bridge and J. E. Bridge, the retiring directors, were re-elected, and Mr. W. D. Seymour was reappointed auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors was passed, which terminated the proceedings.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, yesterday,—Mr. H. HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. H. HEATH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the present special meeting was to consider, and, if approved, to confirm the special resolutions passed at the ordinary general meeting held on April 4.

The SECRETARY read the resolutions, which authorised the directors to issue debentures for any sum not exceeding 20,000*l*., in sums of not less than 50*l*. each, payable at the expiration of five years from their respective dates, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum; that such debentures, at the option of the holders, to be convertible into ordinary shares of the nominal value of 20*l*. each, at any time within 30 days after the ordinary general meeting, which shall be held within the first, second, third, and fourth years after the date of such debentures, and that, for the purpose of providing the means of converting into shares the debentures of which the holders may exercise the option mentioned in the foregoing resolution, there be created new shares not exceeding 4000, of the nominal value of 20*l*. each.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that those special resolutions should be confirmed.

Major-General DOWNING had much pleasure in seconding the proposition. For the satisfaction of the shareholders, he would take that opportunity of stating that several gentlemen well known to himself had recently returned from India, and so fully satisfied were they of the prospects of the undertaking that they had become proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as a letter had that day been received from Mr. Blackwell, their resident manager, it was but fair, although they were convened for a special purpose, that shareholders should be apprised of its contents. He then read the letter referred to, which was to the effect that a communication had been addressed to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, offering to supply them with from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of the best hand-picked coal, at six rupees per ton, which would leave to the company a fair profit.

A DIRECTOR observed that when they were able to supply the East India line a very considerably increased price for their coal would be realised.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question, stated that the only question with the Great Indian Peninsula was the advisability of entering into a contract before their line was completed up to that district. As regarded the East India line, as soon as that was open to Jubbulpore, it would be utterly impossible for any colliery to compete with theirs.

Mr. WILDE said that, under any circumstances, they would be able to sell coal at Bombay at a much less cost than it could be brought from England.

The CHAIRMAN believed that the necessary steps were being taken for the construction of a branch line to their collieries, which would materially increase the value of their coal, seeing that it cost 4*l*. 5s. per ton to get coal up to the Nerbudda district.

The motion being put, was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

THE GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Some days ago a friendly discussion took place in Adelaide, between a person thoroughly acquainted with the condition and prospects of the Great Northern Mines and one professionally engaged at Wallaroo and, undoubtedly well informed as to the actual achievements and the probabilities at the Yorke's Peninsula Mines, which he declared likely to produce, in the aggregate, more than 2000 tons per month, with an average of at least 20 per cent. The Great Northern advocate said the question of quantity in the North was simply one of men and appliances, with which, in sufficiency, he was fully persuaded that even the large quantity of 2000 tons per month might be exceeded; and as to the average of percentage, it was likely to be so much in excess of ordinary returns as to well afford the cost of carriage to Port Augusta, without the aid of railway facilities.—*Bell's Life in Adelaide, April* 13.—[In reference to the above statement, we may add that at the copper ore sale at Swansea, on the 18th inst., the Wallaroo Company sold 102 tons of ore, at the rate of 16*l*. 7s. per ton, producing a total of 1672*l*. At the ore sale on the 14th ultimo, the Great Northern Copper Company sold 78 tons, averaging 27*l*. 3s. per ton, and realised 2118*l*.; the percentage of the Wallaroo ore averaged from 19¼ to 20¼, and the Great Northern from 30 to 40 per cent. of pure copper. These results corroborate the statements in the above extract. About 300 tons of copper ore are on the way home.]

SALE OF THE CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS MINE.—The proprietors of this mine having decided to sell it, on Wednesday it was put up for auction—Mr. D. Jones, Tremadoc, being entrusted with the sale. There was a large muster of influential parties, and in consequence a keen competition, most of the property being knocked down for excellent prices. The lease of the mine (18 years of which are unexpired) was knocked down to Mr. Callender for 110*l*. The large steam-engine was next put up, and after a spirited contest, Mr. W. J. Dunsford became the owner, at the price of 350*l*.—Mr. Dunsford being one of the principal gentlemen of the London company who intend working the mine in future. The crusher was also sharply competed for, it being eventually knocked down to Mr. Griffith Williams, solicitor, Dolgelley, for 150*l*.—this gentleman being a spirited speculator in different mines in this part of the principality. The plant was then disposed of in different lots, and for good prices; the chief purchasers being Mr. Dunsford, Mr. S. Holland, Mr. J. H. Williams (Foundry, Portmadoc), Mr. Wm. Lloyd (merchant), and Mr. Ellis Williams, Portmadoc. The sale was a very excellent one in every respect—the tact and energy of the auctioneer being very conspicuous. We understand that it is intended by the new company to work the mine with much energy in future.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: There is no change to notice in the sinking of the engine-shaft. The stope in the back of the 32, on the south lode, is producing about ¾ ton per fathom. The stope in the back of this level, on the main lode, north of winze, is looking well, and producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. We are also breaking some good work south of the winze. In the 12 the men are still raising some good ore. The present supply of surface water is insufficient for our dressing operations.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, June 26: Davey's engine-shaft is now down 10 fms. below the 150. The shaftmen are about to commence cutting pist to the west of said shaft. The 150, driving east of the above shaft, is without change. The main lode in the 140, driving east of said shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The north part of the main lode, driving east of Roberts's shaft in this level, is 18 inches wide, worth 25*l*. per fm. The 130, driving east of the said shaft on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l*. per fm. The 120, driving east of the above shaft on the main lode, produces good stones of ore. Roberts's stope, in the back of the 140, is worth 12*l*. per fm. Hocking's stope in the bottom of the 130, west of No. 2 winze, is worth 15*l*. per fathom. Floyd's stope, east of said winze, is worth 30*l*. per fm. Richards's stope, in the bottom of the 130, east of No. 3 winze, is worth 12*l*. per fm.

BALLYVIRGIN.—T. De la Hunty, June 20: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of second crop lead ore, 1 ton of third crop copper, 1 ton of coppery raggins, and prepared for the crusher 1 ton of lead ore. I believe I may say that this will end my reports until we arrive at the sweepings, or clearing up of the floors, together with the ore that we shall extract from the slimes. I am looking to costs as much as possible, and reducing hands as I find consistant.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, June 27: In the middle adit end, on No. 1, south lode, the ground is a little harder for driving, being mixed with spar, which has disordered the lode for the present. All the other points continue much the same as when last reported on.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, June 27: The lode in the 40 looks very kindly, and produces occasionally good stones of lead. The lode in the 30 south is improving, worth at present from 2 to 3 cwts. of ore per fm.; the 30 fm. level stopes, 4 cwts. per fm.; the 20 fm. level stopes, 2 cwts. per fm. I am glad to say the general prospects of the mine are encouraging.

BORRODALE.—W. Dixon, June 27: The working on Rhoyd's stage, where we are cross-cutting, is progressing towards the intersection of Waddy pipe, sunk on from the stage above. We have timber placed in part of the Grand pipe, and have two men searching the excavation on the pipe at Dixon's stage, where we expect to get first-class black lead. We have dressed the black lead which we have at the mine, and have obtained 25 lbs. of first quality.

BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, June 25: The lode in the engine-shaft is still tight, and yields but a trifle of ore. The stope under the 132, east of engine-shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. A second winze has been commenced under this level further east last week, and is coming into the bearing ground, which is worth now about 1 ton per fathom of sinking. The 132 east is improving, and is worth 1½ ton per fm. of driving. The two stopes eastward and westward of No. 1 have fallen off this week, and are not worth more than 1 ton per fathom each. The sinking of No. 3 winze under the 105 has been obliged to be suspended for the present, owing to the increase of water. The 105 west is without change. The tribute pitches are favourable.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, June 25: There is no alteration to notice in the cross-cuts north and south since last report. The lode at Thomasine's shaft produces kindly stones of yellow copper ore, and carries well-defined walls. The lode in the winze in the 54 is 2½ feet wide, and shows stones of ore, of a promising appearance.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, June 24: We are getting on expeditiously in clearing the adit level and the engine-shaft below the same, and next week shall be in a position to commence exploring operations on a more extensive scale at the adit and the 12. The engine-shaft is now cleared 10½ fms. below the adit. The rise in back of the adit continues to open into a good bunch of copper ore, quite as valuable as it has ever been, and the ground getting easier. We shall next week proceed to draw out the water from the bottoms under this rise, when we hope to find something corresponding to the beautiful lode in the back.

CENTRAL MINERA.—Wm. Davies, June 26: It has been necessary to suspend the eastern end in the 55, as we are approaching our boundary, and the men are employed in driving a cross-cut to the north, to intersect the joint seen on the plan running through the great north cross-cut, from which some very good ore has been raised. The stope in back of the 55, east of Edgworth's shaft, is producing 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The tribute pitch is looking rather poor. We are going on with the new shaft as fast as possible, but the ground is much harder for sinking, and the water is a little troublesome, in consequence of the late heavy rains.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, June 22: The lode in the 40 is strong and powerful, producing fine stones of good and healthy yellow copper ore—in fact, it is an improving lode, and my opinion is by getting further west we shall have important changes for the better, the ground in that direction being much more dislocated and intersected by cross branches and cauntera. The 40 cross-cut north is being driven by three miners and three labourers; the channel of ground in the present end is composed of light-coloured clay-slate, compact quartz, mica, and talcose, and if the stratum continues to the intersection of the north lodes I have no doubt but they will prove rich and valuable.—Western Trial Shaft: To-day I have let 2 fms., at 30s. per fm.; from what has yet been seen of this lode, and the increasing prospects it presents, combined with the metalliferous ground in which it is embedded, there is every reason to believe that this point will be extremely rich in mineral. I would advise by all means to get down this shaft as fast as the nature of the ground will admit, feeling the greatest assurance of a successful issue.

— H. Thomas, June 25: I have let the engine-shaft to sink under the 50 to nine men, 3 fms. extent, at 24*l*. per fm., the taker to pay for all materials, &c., for completing the bargain. I now hope to get down the shaft with dispatch, the sinking of which is of the greatest importance. There is no change to notice at the other points of operation since last Saturday.

CORNUBIA TIN.—W. H. Gray, June 25: The western shaft is down between 8 and 9 fms. in the new sink; this work has, however, been a little retarded by somewhat stiffer ground than usual, but it is only a floor partially crossing the shaft, surrounded by the same beautiful kilias as for all the distance gone through. In the eastern shaft we have reached the 14, and at this time the men are securing the plat and shaft, taking out the old cistern and carriers, which we do not require in the same place, and fixing new bearers for support of pumps, prior to clearing deeper, as explained in a former report. The ground about the back of this plat, &c., must be secured before the men can venture under, but below it it seems as though we should have but little timbering to reach the 20; the water also threatens to fall in considerably, and the horse-whim being at work will very much shorten the time in getting away deads, with which the shaft has been filled nearly to the surface; we may, therefore, anticipate even better progress than heretofore. The tradesmen are busy finishing up the buildings, &c., so far completed, and erecting temporary capstan and shears, by which to fix either a plunger or drawing-lift at the 20; in all probability the former, and if so, it must be larger than anything we have now on the ground; the want of stuff about the collar of this shaft at present prevents the erection of such plant in a permanent form until we have filled to a greater extent by bringing up from below; besides, as I intend by-and-bye to apply the water-wheel to capstaining also, it is better to complete the whole at one and the same time. We have a large undertaking to develope, and one that will give results commensurate in magnitude, if former returns can add value to the future, but in the application of money and appliances care must be taken to do in the most prompt and efficient manner only what is necessary, leaving what may at present be termed superfluous expenditure to the not far distant period when we shall be making respectable sales of tin.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, H. Phillips, June 26: Vivian's Lode: The 42 west is worth full 1 ton of ore per fm.; the ground here is much softer than hitherto. The 52 west is producing good stones of ore. The 62 west is unproductive. The 72 west is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 84 west is unproductive. The stopes in back of the 84 are worth 2 tons; in back of the 72, 2½ tons; in back of the 62, 2 tons of ore per fm. We are driving the 96 cross-cut north and south towards Menadue's, Vercoe's, and Vivian's lodes. The lode in Harris's shaft is 3 ft. wide, and contains gossan, prian, mundic, quartz, and good stones of black and yellow copper ore.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach, June 26: We are driving the level on the south lode, which some short time since presented good prospects, but the gritstone has been reached, and driven into 8 or 9 ft.; the lode is small at present, and without ore, but I am induced to think that it will soon open and become productive. Where the person said the ore was found by the farmer is on the line of lode we are now driving on; I have driven iron-bars into the spot he pointed out, and found the earth too deep for a plough to have discovered ore on the back of the lode, therefore I conclude it must have been a boulder, similar to those that have been found in other parts of the sett; consequently I have not gone to any expense in making a trial of it yet.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb, June 27: We are not yet through the spar-course at the 100; it is probable the shoot of ore will be found to dip east. We have drained the greater part of the 66, at Walker's shaft, and so far as we can examine it there is a better lode for tin than we have seen in the mine before. The level being so full of mud we could not thoroughly examine the lode. It will take three or four days to finish the clearing, when I will report fully on it. I recommend Walker's shaft to be sunk forthwith to deeper levels. This will give us much tin ground, as the lode in this direction is much better than further east, where it is changing from tin into copper. The stopes in the 30 have improved. The other stopes are just the same. By opening up the western part of the mine I have not a doubt on my mind but what an important tin mine will be found here. The stamps are working well, and we are getting our dressing apparatus in order as fast as possible, a part of which is now in operation.

DEEP LEVEL.—T. P. Thomas, Wm. T. Harris, June 27: Our wheel is working, and the shaft upon the gravel bed is now in fork. We have commenced clearing the old workings, where we are finding very nice lumps of solid ore, as well as a good mixture of small, in the stuff we are bringing up. Lankshear's level is now in the bearing chert, producing occasionally lead in the joints, and we are daily expecting to intersect a lode.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, June 25: The rise in the back of the deep adit level against the shaft progresses favourably. The rise in the back of the midway level, on the south lode, is communicated to the level above, and we have commenced stoping east and west on the lode, which is producing 2 and 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the midway level, east of shaft, the lode is worth from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. At William and Mary there is no change to notice.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, June 25: The cross-cut west into the great north lode, at the 68, is being driven by two men, at 12*l*. per fm.; the distance driven into the lode is 34 ft. 9 in.; the character of the lode consists of capel and spar, with a small portion of mundic and yellow copper ore. The position of the cross-cut at the 78 is 12 ft. to the west of the engine-shaft, the distance driven north into the lode, at this point, by six men, at 18*l*. per fm., is 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode at present is composed principally of capel and spar, with a small portion of mundic intermixed. Every effort is being made to resume the sinking below the 78 by Monday next.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, June 26: Since my last report we have had repeated showers, which have given us a pretty deal of surface water, and enabled us to crush down most of the ore stuff we have drawn to surface, which we are now clearing. The men that were engaged in driving the 20 west are now stripping down the south part of the lode, and in my next I hope I shall be able to speak of something good here. The ground in the stope over this level is not quite so productive as it has been for some time past. Machinery in good order, and working well.

EAST DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, June 25: The indications at the engine-shaft, as also at both points of operation in the 40, continue of a highly favourable character for meeting with a deposit of copper ore, whilst the easy nature of the ground enables us to push on the operations rapidly, in order to effect the object in view.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—W. G. Gard, June 27: The lode in the 36 is improved, and is now worth 4½ tons of ore per fm., and very kindly. The stopes have fallen off in yield for the present, and are now worth 3 tons. In the cross-cut east of Gard's shaft we are not yet through the capels. There is no other alteration to report.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—Thomas Uren, June 25: The sumpmen have completed cutting the plat in the 20 fm. level, and we have this day commenced to sink the new shaft below this level; ground favourable for progress. The lode in the 20, east of new shaft, is worth 3*l*. per fathom, and showing every indication of a further improvement shortly. We have no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, June 22: The ground in the 55 cross-cut is much as last reported; we are pushing it on with all possible dispatch. In the 43 east the lode is improving; there is a good branch of ore towards the bottom of the level 3 in. wide. In the 43 west the lode is 9 in. wide, with a very promising appearance, and worth about 10*l.* per fm. In the 33 east the lode is small, yielding occasional stones of ore. The 22 cross-cut is without change to notice. King's shaft is progressing favourably. We calculate to sample on Tuesday next from 75 to 80 tons of ore.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, June 27: In the 58, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and spots of copper ore; a kindly lode. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and continues to yield occasional stones of copper ore, with a promising appearance. In Trelawny's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the deep adit, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 22, west of the cross-course, on Smith's lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar; here we are looking forward for an improvent, being very near the junction of the two rocks (granite and killas).

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—Wm. Hancock, June 25: The new engine-shaft is below the adit level 3 fms.; the lode is not so large in the bottom as when last reported on, it appears to be making a splice; it is now about 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, blende, iron, mundic, and tin, with occasional spots of lead and copper ore. We are pushing down the said shaft as fast as possible; the ground being rather spare at present, and water quick; we shall be obliged to keep the horses in the whim all the time, and men to fill and land the water and stuff. No other change to notice in the mine.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 22: We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 35; the lode being large, composed of quartz, gossan, and prian, with black and grey ore, mundic, and tin, worth for copper 2 tons per fm., or from 8*l.* to 10*l.*, and tin of much the same value as before, and we think, judging from the appearance, that a stope or two more will show an improvement. The lode in the 35 west is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, of quartz, gossan, and prian, with black and grey ore, and green carbonate of copper, mundic, and tin; the ore is getting of better quality, and yielding from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm., or 10*l.*, and tin 5*l.*—a very promising lode. At the 25 east the lode continues in the elvans; we are expecting it to wear out, when we are calculating upon a change; the lode is yielding a little tin. The lode in the 25 west is about 3 ft. wide, of gossan, quartz, and prian, with stones of ore and tin—a fine-looking lode. The air-shaft is about 14 fms. deep, and the lode is of much the same character as it is in the 25; this we are hurrying on with as much dispatch as possible.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, June 26: At Homersham's shaft the ground is favourable for sinking below the 110 fm. level. The ground in the 110 cross-cut north is more favourable for progress, and we hope soon to reach the main part of the lode. In the 100, east of Davis's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, &c.—unproductive. The stope in the back of the 100, east of Oats's No. 1 winze, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stope in the back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 1 winze, is worth 7*l.* per fathom; now set on tribute. The stope in back of the 100, west of Oats's No. 2 winze, is worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 100, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom; there has been but little done in the rise for some days, owing to the level being full of stuff. In the 88 east the lode is unproductive. In the 88, west of Hitchins's shaft, the lode is large, and showing strong indications of an improvement shortly. In the stope in the back of the 88, on the north part of the lode, the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 88, west of Binney's winze, is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The rise in the back of the 77 is being holed to the 66, which laid open tribute ground. The driving in the 66 is being continued by the side of the lode.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, June 26: The stope in back of the 72 north is at present yielding ¼ ton of lead ore per fm. The 60 north is easy of development, lode kindly, and although unproductive of lead ore at present looks well for an improvement ere long. The 50 north presents similar indications; these ends are being extended with vigour. The rise in back of the 40 south is up about 14 fms., ground favourable. The lode in the 20 south consists of quartz, white iron, blende, and lead ore, and although not rich enough to value it has a very kindly appearance. The tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past.

FOWEY AND PAR UNITED.—J. Tredinnick, June 24: During the past week we have cut two branches in the cross-cut north, and from the quantity of water issuing from the end I think we are near a larger lode. The ground in the shaft is still good for sinking. The masons are getting on very well with the engine-house, and all other work is going on satisfactorily.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Cornish, June 26: For the last 3 ft. in driving our 84 north the lode has not been quite so productive as stated in our last report, but to-day it is coming in again very good for lead, with every indication of further improvement. We are driving a cross-cut east from the 72 north through the lode, which is in 9 ft., but no wall as yet; there is lead ore per fm. in the lode throughout as far as cut through, but not quite enough to set much value on. The stope in back of the 84 will yield fully 1 ton of good quality ore per fm. on an average. We are driving a cross-cut west in the 60 north, and to-day we have just pricked into a lode or branch, from which there is issuing a large stream of water; we have not yet, however, cut into it sufficiently far to be able to state its size and character; it is accompanied to the east by a small whitish fiookan. The stopes in back of the 60 are looking quite as rich as they have at any former period, and we are making as good progress as possible with our wide stull in back of the 45; the lode here is still very rich. We purpose sampling to-morrow 170 tons of silver-lead ore.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, June 22: In the 36 west we have this week intersected the cross-course met with in the level below last month; the lode in the present end is 3 ft. wide, showing a very kindly appearance, being made up of soft friable spar, mundic, and good stones of ore. From present appearances an improvement may be expected any day. The lode in the 50 west is also improved, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 50 west is looking well, yielding 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are without change to notice.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., June 26: The rise in the back of the 90 east is progressing satisfactorily, but the lode is not quite so large as when last reported on, now worth 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 90 west is a little improved; it is now about 9 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. The lode south of Sarah's, which we call Hingston's lode, has also further improved, and is now producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. No alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harpur, June 26: I have just been through the mine, and am glad to say the men are making good progress. In the 40 north the ground is favourable for driving, consisting of light coloured killas, traversed with veins of spar, interspersed with mundic and spots of ore, letting out a little water. In the 40 cross-cut south the ground is also much changed for the better, being just now a soft killas, mixed with mundic. I have just placed two men to open the back of a lode, two fleids (say 80 fathoms) north of our shaft, where, I have been informed, it presents a favourable appearance.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, June 22: We have completed fixing the new plunger at Stephens's shaft, in the 35, brought down rods through the diagonal from the 20, fixed lift, and shall now make good progress in sinking. The 35 has been driven 6 fms. west and 8 fms. east of shaft, both of which are laying open tribute ground for blende, but not so good as the level above, although the indications for lead ore are far superior; and, as we shall cut into the lode in the 40 in a month, we hope soon to be able to report a good discovery.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, June 26: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. The branch in the winze sinking below the 40, on south part, is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the eastern rise, in back of the 40, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the western rise, in back of the 40, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The other parts much the same as last reported.—P.S. We have sampled to-day 83 tons of copper ore.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—S. Bennett, June 27: I find the lode in the bottom end this morning much the same as it was last week—about 1 to 1½ ft. wide, and containing good stones of ore throughout. The ground still continues easy for driving, and what I have not noticed here before, the granite in connection with the lode is become highly mineralised with small particles of copper and iron pyrites; a circumstance that looks favourable.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—June 26: Copper House Shaft: The 230 is driven east of the above shaft, on the north part of the lode, 3 ft. The lode in the 220 west is 6 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. The lode in Kemp's stope, in back of this level, west of the winze, is worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the stope in back of this level, east of shaft, is worth 19*l.* per fm. The south part of the lode in the 210 west is 4 ft. wide, worth 19*l.* per fathom; the north part where we are now stripping down, west of the rise, is worth 40*l.* per fm.; this part east of the rise is worth 45*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in bottom of this level, is worth 40*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 15*l.* per fm. No. 3 stope is worth 30*l.* per fm. No. 4 stope is worth 70*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 25*l.* per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 30*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope is worth 25*l.* per fathom. No. 4 stope is worth 26*l.* per fm. No. 5 stope is worth 19*l.* per fm. No. 6 stope is worth 33*l.* per fm. No. 7 stope is worth 36*l.* per fm. There is no change to notice in the 160 cross-cut south since our last report. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 137, west of Copper House shaft, on the south lode, is worth 18*l.* per fm. We sampled yesterday 328 tons of good average quality copper ore, which we think better than the last.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Delbridge, R. Giles, June 22: In the 70 east the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the 80 east the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, poor. In Mathew's shaft the lode is worth 10 tons per fm. In the 90 rise, east of ditto, the lode is worth from 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 90 east the lode is worth 75*l.* per fm. for tin. Kitelee's winze (90) is worth 16 tons per fm. Cheynall's ditto (90) is worth 14 tons per fm. The 100 end east is worth 10 tons per fm. In the 100 Vivian's winze is worth 12 tons per fm. Offord's winze is worth 16 tons per fm. In the 110 the lode is from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, a very kindly lode, producing ore and tin. In the 120 the lode is poor in Fielding's rise. At the engine and Offord's shafts there is no change to notice. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin. In the 90 rise there is a good tinny lode. In the 80, 70, and 50 fm. levels east there is no change. Boscawen's engine-house is completed.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, June 26: The adoption of the plunger has had a very beneficial influence on the mine; the average speed has been reduced from six to four strokes per minute. The shaftmen have been engaged in fixing penthouse, dropping the sinking lift, and other details in connection with the sinking of the shaft, which will now be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The rise going up to meet the winze for communicating the 30 and 40 is now on the point of being holed indeed we are expecting to do so every hour; this is a very important matter, as the lode now in the present end is very encouraging, having for 12 or 14 fms. driving through yielded full 150 tons; this augurs well for a deeper level. The 30 is nearly under Thomas's shaft, where we shall commence rising towards the 20 with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 20, west from Thomas's shaft, has greatly improved within the last week, and gives at this moment fully 3 tons of ore per fm., with every prospect of increasing in value. The tribute pitches have somewhat improved since last report. The surface works are going forward with all possible speed; the new engine-house in particular, as the carpenters are laying woodwork for the roof, and the masons will have it covered by Saturday next. We are busily engaged in carting ore to quay, and hope to sample on Monday week 200 tons. Capt. C. Thomas was here yesterday, and examined the mine above and below; he seems well pleased to see such prospects underground, and when I showed him the ore book, and the quantity we had already for crushing, he said that I had done more than ever could be expected in forking out an old mine.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, S. Harris, F. Francis, June 25: In the 142, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is about 3 ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fathom. The 142, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on the lode, is 5 feet wide, and worth 50*l.* per fathom. The 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on the lode, is 2 feet wide, and worth about 6*l.* per fathom. In the 132, driving east, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, and producing a little tin, but poor. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on the lode, is 1½ ft. wide, and worth about 10*l.* per fathom. A rise in the back of the 122, east of Metal shaft, on the lode, is 3½ feet wide, and worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. A rise in back of the 132, east of Metal shaft, on the lode, is from 2 to 3 ft wide, and worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fathom. All the other parts of the mine are much the same as reported on last week. The stopes in the 132, east of Metal shaft, are now looking very well.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Curtis, J. Rees, June 26: The engine-shaft is complete to the 60 fm. level, and we purpose driving east at once to get under the sump-whim shaft; the other points in operation throughout the mine are much the same as last reported on.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, June 27: We took down the lode in the deep adit yesterday, it is about 15 in. wide, composed of spar and large blotches of lead ore, good saving work. We are getting on well in driving.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips, June 25: Our supply of water being very limited we have stopped the eastern wheel, so that we keep the water to the 30 only. The lode in the 25 east looks well, full 3 ft. wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are improving, worth rather more than 2 tons of ore per fm.—West Hawkmoor: In the adit, driving west, No. 2 lode continues small, producing good stones of copper ore. We expect to sample this week about 100 tons of copper ore.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, T. Woolcock, June 25: We have nothing particular new to inform you of since our last, except the lode in the 20, on Flap-jack lode, is looking very well, and opening good tribute ground. We are getting on satisfactorily with our dressing for our next sampling, which will be over the quantity computed.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. H. Rodda, June 26: The engine-shaft is sunk below the 25 fm. level 6 fathoms 3 feet. No alteration in the lode since last reported. The 25, east of shaft, is driven 24 fathoms; lode 2½ feet wide, spotted with ore. No change in the cross-cut south at the 15.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, June 22: During the past week the 125 west has been idle, and the men have been rising, in order to effect a communication with the pitch in bottom of the 115, which objec is attained, and will very much facilitate the operations at both points, and lay open a large quantity of tribute ground that can be taken away at a profit to the adventurers. The men who are sinking the winze in bottom of the 75 east are making as good progress as the nature of the ground will admit. We hope to hole to the back of the 85 by the end of the present month, after which the lode will be taken down, and the ground east and west of the above-named winze set on tribute. There is no change to notice in the tribute department during the past week.—Eastern Mine: The 70 cross-cut is still in branches, containing mundic and spots of copper ore, just the same character of ground as it has been for the last 5 or 6 fathoms driven; therefore we consider it most advisable to continue the above cross-cut north until we get under the perpendicular of the 60, or cut the north wall of the lode. The lode in the 60 east has improved during the past week; we have found some rich ore higher up in the end than we have ever seen it before; the ground is of a very congenial character for the production of copper ore, composed of dark blue killas, intermixed with patches of elvan and branches of chlorite and rich spots of copper ore. The machinery is in good working order, and quite ample for many years to come, so that a small improvement in the eastern part of the mine would set things all right.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, June 22: In the 20, Charles's stope, No. 1, is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Charles's rise and stope, No. 2, is worth 12 cwts. per fm. Charles's stope, No. 3, is worth 12 cwts. per fm. Mat's stope is worth 15 cwts. per fm. In the 30, Charles's stope is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Greenwood's stope is worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the 40, Holmes's stope is worth 20 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Cheney's stope is worth 3 cwts. per fm. In the 50, Whitwell's stope is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, June 25: In the 53 east we are still cutting through the cross-course, which is letting out a quantity of water, causing it to be very troublesome for exploring; the same level west is without change. The ground in the 41 east is much softer for driving through than when we last wrote you. The stopes in the back of the 41 west, east of Odgers's rise, are without any particular change; the lode being large, composed of quartz, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 east is about 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter quite 10*l.* per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement shortly. The stopes in the bottom of this level consist of ore and mundic, worth of the former 4 tons, or 20*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the bottom of the 30 west the lode is 3 feet wide, consisting of mundic and ore, worth of the latter 18*l.* per fm. We hope to effect a communication with this place and the stopes below shortly. No lode has been taken down in the 20 east since our last report. In the 10 east we are also driving by the side of the lode. The tribute pitches continue to yield much the same as for some time past.

— J. Metherell, June 27: I have nothing new to report in either of the ends at the 53 nor the 41 east; the stopes are as reported on Monday last. The 30 east is worth 3 tons of low quality ore per fm. I am happy to say we have holed the winze with a borer-hole to the stopes below; this will save us a deal of trouble, which we have had in drawing water, and I also believe the lode in the winze is altogether to the south of the workings below; this we shall prove in sinking; we have now about 10 feet to go through. The lode in the 20 east is poor. We have to-day commenced taking down the lode in the 10 east, which I am happy to say is looking well; the ore part of the lode is about 1 ft. wide, worth 2 tons, or 12*l.* per fm.; this is certainly a decided improvement in our mine. We have also an improvement in one of the pitches in back of the 30 west, but I cannot yet speak of its value. All the other pitches are as usual.

LLANERCH-Y-BAIDD.—B. J. Edwards: In the Llanerch-y-baidd shaft the indications are very satisfactory; the shaft is now quite free from water; we are about 2 yards under the bed of shale, the ground being beautiful limestone, already beginning to bear small quantities of ore. There is a small lock, or cavity (going down in the bottom of the shaft), the stones from the sides of which contains specks of ore of very pure quality. We are also pushing on with the clearing out of the old Graigfadoc shaft, but the depth reached is not yet sufficient to admit of the old workings being explored.

LONG RAKE.—J. Evans, June 26: The 48 east is being driven by eight men; the lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide, carrying a small nib of ore; we are preparing to sink to the east of this point, in bottom of the 44, so as to open this level eastward as quickly as possible; eight men are engaged here. The 48 west is in a large, promising lode; driving by six men. There are eight men repairing the shaft, which must be done before we sink below the 48. We are also completing a footway-shaft in order to get down into the eastern part of the mine, and everything necessary to be done so that the mine may be worked vigorously is attended to. I let to-day two tribute pitches, one in back of the 48 west, the other in back of the 44 west; I expect to let more shortly, and to be able to report improved appearances.

LOWER PARK.—Wm. Davies: Morgan's Shaft: The end driving west is very hard, and the joint quite close. The new shaft is going down very well at present, but we may expect it harder very soon. There are two men at the west shaft, and the end very hard.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, J. Tregay, June 22: The lode in the adit end, west mine, has been cut into 7 ft.; no footwall yet reached, composed of gossan, capels, spar, &c., letting out a quantity of water.—South Mine: Nothing yet cut in the cross-cut.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, June 26: The lode in the 32 east looks promising, being about 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, red prian, and yellow copper ore; the end, however, being so far from the shaft, and the weather being so sultry, the air here is dead, and will, no doubt, continue so, more or less, during the summer months. The men have, however, been stoping the back of the level, where the air had been very dead in the end, and I think this is the way we must proceed in future when the air is very dead in the end. In the 20 east we are not yet out of the influence of the slide; a harder floor, however, than is usually seen in such cases is rising up from the bottom of the end, composed of quartz and killas. This may ultimately lead to the main part of the lode, which was disordered and split up by the slide. The stopes in the bottom of this level are not looking so well as they were last week; the lode is large, but the ore is thinly sown in it, and, consequently, is not of very good quality, producing at present 1 ton per fathom. I hope, however, that this depression is only temporary. The engine is working very well at present, with a little increase of condensing water.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—J. Williams, June 18: The mine is situate in the parish of Mold, Flintshire, about two miles south-west of Mold town. This sett is of large extent, on the range of the well-known flats in this neighbourhood, and having compassed large quantities of lead ores—the well-known Jamaica Mine adjoining on the south side of this sett, Pwll-y-Wheel Mine on the south-east, Hendra-Ucha Mine on the east of this sett, and Gwymymynydd Mine on the north, which are now productive mines, and good results may be expected if properly worked; time and development only will prove this. A new shaft has been sunk to a depth of 80 yards, and has intersected the flat at the said depth, which proves to be very productive, with large courses of lead ore, and the said shaft has laid open some hundreds of fathoms of productive ground, as well as ventilated the mine throughout. The following are the bargains set:—West of the new shaft, working by four men on tribute, at 10s. per ton and 10s. per yard, on account that the agent has power to direct them to drive his way to ventilate the former workings, and this day they had stones of ore in the forebreast varying from 1 to 10 cwts. of solid lead, so it is a splendid course of ore. In the 68 yard level, driving north of the new shaft, a course of ore has been intersected in the said driving, a few yards behind the present end, and it is more than I can do to ascertain the length, height, or width of this course of ore, and it is reserved for a future time; it appears to be a good body of ore. In the 80 yard level, driving north-east of the new shaft, there is a pretty good course of ore, but not so good as the above-mentioned courses of ore, still the ore will more than pay cost for driving this level, and it is the expectation of the agent to intersect the runs of ore seen above coming from the south-west end of the former workings. In the 80 yard level, driving south-west to meet the southern runs of ore seen above this point, the driving has produced some splendid stones of ore, but at present unproductive. The tribute pitch in the 68 yard level, east and west of the new shaft, on some splendid stones of ore, at a somewhat low figure; at this place I have broken some stones of ore, varying from 1 to 6 cwts. of solid ore; this pitch is looking well, and I have no doubt this place will yield a large quantity of ore this month. In the south of the old workings, where there are eight men working on tribute, at 5*l.* per ton, it is not rich at present, but I should judge that the said men will make wages. In the eastern point of the south shaft, or old shaft, the ore in sight here is 3 feet wide of solid ore for some fathoms in length, and is reserved until the No. 1 driven will be forward to this point, for convenience to dispatch the ore to surface through the new shaft, instead of drawing the ore up an incline sump, &c., and by waiting a month or so they can raise this ore at one-half the price. The last month's working at this point, with all hand labour (eight men), having raised 47¼ tons of ore, price 11. 10s. per ton, and the men pay all cost except dressing the ore, perhaps 5s. per ton dressing cost. The above-mentioned courses of ore are very important ones in a dry mine, where there are no machinery expenses required, and by judging from the present appearance throughout the mine, if it continues, large dividends may be expected at an early period. The ore raised last month is expected to be from 70 to 80 tons, and is now about ready for market. The number of hand employed as miners is 34 men. The mine, upon the whole, is in a first-rate working order, and appears to have been worked with economy and much judgment, and in general does great credit to Capt. Thomas Williams; and if the same course continues hereafter I feel no hesitation in saying their future progress will more than confirm my calculations.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, June 26: Eystumtean: The lode in the 10, below adit, continues much the same as before reported on, but we are sorry to say that our progress has been very slow during the past fortnight, in consequence of foul air having settled here, so much so that it was with great difficulty to carry fire down the shaft. The men are now engaged in putting down air-pipes, which will be completed to-day. The rise west of No. 2 rise is now being communicated with the winze from Reese's level; here we are putting in timber and preparing for stoping. The lode in the end east of cross-cut, in Reese's level, is at present disordered by a cross joint, but this we believe is only temporary. Row's level west is letting out more water than usual; the lode is unproductive. The stopes in this part of the mine are yielding about the same quantity of ore as for some past.—Bwichgwyn: The 30 east has a little improved, yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm., but there is a portion of the lode still standing. Tribute without change to notice. Our machinery is all in good order, and all surface operations are being pushed on as fast as possible.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond: The ore in the level at the junction of the two veins set up about 4 or 5 ft., and will more than pay cost. Robinson's engine-shaft continues in the same kind of haxle as last reported.

NEW EAST BERTHA.—S. Cock, June 26: The ground in the 30 cross-cut north is composed of a most congenial matter for the production of copper ore; we are pushing on this end as fast as possible. No lode taken down in the 30 fm. level west since my last report.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Browne, J. Prince, jun., June 26: The lode in Carr's engine-shaft is 3½ ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore, a very kindly looking lode. In the 80, east of Carr's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The rise in the back of the 80 will also produce 3 tons of ore per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the 70 east, on Wheal Maria north lode, since last report, then valued at 1½ ton per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking much the same as reported on last.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—S. Tredinnick, C. Carkeek, June 27: We have much pleasure in stating that our engine and stamps were set to work on Monday, according to promise, which did its work well, and far exceeded our expectations for the commencement of new machinery, and still continues to work admirably. We calculate by Monday next our stamps will have a firm bottom, when we shall commence stamping our reserves of tinstuff. Our underground operations have been a little impeded, but are now again in full working order. In Dunsford's engine-shaft the lode continues as for some time past, about 1 ft. wide, and worth 60*l.* per fathom for the length of shaft (12 feet). In the 10, west of Dunsford's engine-shaft, the lode has fallen off a little in value, as it did about the same place in the adit for about 2 fms. in length, so we can depend on this end coming to its former value again shortly. In the 10, east of Kevern's winze, the lode is 9 inches wide, and contains good stones of tin. Saturday next is our setting-day, when we shall set stopes on our reserve ground between adit and the 10.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, June 22: In the 78 west the lode is from 12 to 16 in. wide, yielding fine stones of tin of rich quality. The lode was taken down this morning, and bids fair for further improvement; the ground is much changed in appearance. King's shaft is sunk 2½ fathoms below the 40 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of copper ore and tin in parts of the lode of rich produce. We are preparing to put in an air-machine for the working of this shaft, and driving the ends in the 40—that is, the 40 cross-cut north and 40 east. On King's lode we purpose putting in the machine in the coming week, and set the two new bargains the next setting-day.

NORTH DEVON.—J. Blamey, June 26: Nap Down: The ground now stoping on the main lode, in back of the 10, is east of the old stopes, and greatly improved; we have at present a course of ore in some places from 9 to 10 in. wide, solid, in good blue ground.—Vale of Girt: We have got a bore-hole through from the bottom of the shaft to adit, and have about 4 feet more to sink to the back of the level. In sinking this shaft, at about 10 fms., we have discovered a fine champion lode 6 feet wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic, and spotted with ore. We are now sinking through the capels; it is certainly a splendid lode, and when the plat is cut, I shall drive to intersect it at a lower level, as I believe it will make ore immediately.

NORTH FRANCES.—J. Moyle, June 22: Hunt's engine-shaft is being sunk below the 60 with all possible dispatch to reach the 70; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and flookan, intermixed with grey and black ore, but not to value. The lode in the 60 end, east of Hunt's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, and prian yielding occasional stones of grey, black, and yellow ore—a very promising lode. The lode in the 60, west of Hunt's shaft, is still within the influence of the cross-course. In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 28, another branch is making its appearance coming in from the south side, and to present appearances will very shortly form a junction with the one sinking on. These branches will doubtless unite, and form into a regular lode as we make off from the influence of the elvan course.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Thomas, June 27: There is no alteration in the end west since last report. We shall finish clearing the north level in two or three days; then I intend to drive this level on the course of the lode, which is of a very promising character, as I informed you in my last report.

NORTH MINERA.—T. P. Thomas, W. T. Harris, June 27: The engine-shaft is down 9 ft. below the 35; ground still hard, composed of chert, with joints and faces of lead at times. Charles's shaft is down about 3 fms. below the 35; lode improved, but not yet laid open for length of shaft, consequently cannot report its proper produce until that is done. The stopes, west of Williamson's winze, are looking equally as well as last reported, producing from 2 to 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The cross-cut, south of footway shaft, is a little improved, producing about 15 cwts. to 1 ton of ore per fathom. At south, or Cooke's, shaft, on north and south lode, we are getting into the large bed or flat, producing strings of lead, but not sufficient seen as yet to value its production per fathom.—Late Jones's Shaft, now Wilson's Shaft: We have commenced opening on the lode at this shaft, both north and west, and we find the lode looking very encouraging, being composed of chert and fine leaders of solid lead ore, producing full 2 tons of ore per fathom; what its width will prove to be we can form no opinion of at present. The engine and crusher are now working daily, the late rains having given us, for the present, a good supply of water, our returns will, therefore, be considerably increased; and as soon as our plunger is complete at the river we shall be able to continue them on.

NORTH WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, June 22: We have cleared up the old men's workings down to the water, and cleared it near 20 fms. long, and find no end of ground west, it appears they had a long run of tin ground. I should like to know what you intend to do, as we cannot go deeper without more power to draw water.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—J. Richards, June 27: Murchison's Shaft: In the 52, east of Elliott's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, and consists of mundic, quartz, and a small proportion of copper ore. The 20, east of the tributers' workings, is communicated with Toll's rise, put up from the 30 below. This communication will now enable us to prove the lode to the east of the cross-course. Crowle's winze is down 20 fms. below the 30, on No. 1 south lode; the lode is 18 in. wide, and yields good stones of ore occasionally. In Davy's stope, in bottom of the 30, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is not so good; it is 2 ft. wide, and worth ¼ ton of ore per fm. In the 30, east of Edward's cross-cut, on No. 1 south lode, the lode is small (6 in. wide) and unproductive. In Edward's cross-cut south, in the 30, the ground is not so favourable for driving. In a new, or Rich's winze, sinking below the 30 west, and west of Friend's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 8 in. wide; this winze is being sunk with a view of communicating with the 42 fm. level below, east of the trial shaft.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, June 27: The water will be in fork at the old shaft to-morrow, when we shall at once resume operations in the 38. Since the engine has been put to rights it works very well, and I have no doubt the delays of late are at an end. The new shaft is progressing well; the ground is favourable for sinking.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—W. Gilbert, June 27: The south lode, in the 52 west, is now split in two parts; each part is 1 foot wide, producing saving work for copper and tin. The 32 west, on the same lode, is 1 foot wide, producing stones of tin. We fully look for a greater improvement by the appearence of it. In the winze sinking below the level the lode is 1 foot 3 inches wide, with a congenial spar, spotted with copper ore. The 52 cross-cut is yielding a little more water than before; it is composed of capels and prian, spotted with mundic throughout. The machinery is all in good order, and working well.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, J. Thomas, June 22: The sumpmen are cutting plat and barrow-road at the 110, preparatory to sinking below. In the 110 east the lode is large, and producing coarse tinstuff, and letting out much water. There are 14 fms. more to be driven here before reaching the winze in bottom of the 100 east. The 100 east is poor. The stope in the 100 east winze has been taken down about 2 fms. below the bottom of that level, worth 40*l.* per fm.; you will see by reference to reports while sinking the winze that this value is quite equal to what might have been expected from this top stope, but as it is brought down nearer the bottom, we expect the value to correspond with the improvement already reported in sinking—110*l.* per fm.; the present value of the bottom; this having been somewhat drained by the 110 end, still 14 fms. behind it, we expect to sink another stent, and have set to sink accordingly. The 100 west is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 90 west is poor. The 90 west rise is worth 28*l.* per fm. The 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, is worth 7*l.* per fm.—Cobbler's: The 68 east end is poor.—Street and Bragg's: The 47 east is yielding coarse tinstuff. The 40 east is worth 10*l.* per fm.

PENHALLS.—R. Pryor, sen., J. Gribble, June 22: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 30, on Penhall's lode, by six men, at 24*l.* per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, of a most promising character, composed of spar, mundic, and peach, with good stones of tin intermixed; in sinking the last 2 ft. we met with a flat course, underlying north about 4 ft. in a fathom; this branch was for some time about 8 in. thick, and for some time produced rich stones of tin; since it has passed through the shaft we consider that the lode is very much improved in its appearance. The 30 cross-cut, to drive north of the engine-shaft, by three men and three boys, at 10*l.* per fm.; we may here remark that we have just passed through a lode 1 ft. wide, which yielded good stones of tin, but at this point we have intersected a slide that has thrown down the lode; consequently, we calculate on driving 8 or 9 ft. further north before we shall meet with the lode under this slide; this end is letting out more water than for some time past, which we consider a favourable indication. The 20, to drive east of shaft, by four men, at 7*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, producing good stamping work. The winze to sink below this level by four men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. The 20 cross-cut, to drive north-west of shaft, by two men and two boys, at 5*l.* 10s. per fathom; we have in this cross-cut several branches of spar dipping north, indicating the lode is near. The 10 to clear east of this shaft by three men and three boys, at 12s. 6d. per fm. We have this day succeeded in getting into the old men's workings, about 25 fms. in advance of where we first holed to them, where we find the end of the old men's workings, where the lode is split into two parts, each producing a little tin, and of a most promising character; we do not think the old men went below this level, and for the distance named above nearly all the backs have been taken away. The 10, to drive west of shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, but not so good as when last reported, being disordered by a cross-head; but, judging from its present appearances, we think an early improvement will shortly be met with. The winze to sink below this level by two men, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.—South Lode: The 20 to drive west of cross-cut, on this lode, by four men, at 10*l.* per fathom; lode 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with occasional stones of tin, but not to value; this end seems to be getting out of the influence of the cross-course. The western shaft, to clear below the 25, by three men, who can clear up as fast as the engine can fork the water; we find this shaft to be sunk in the country between two lodes, and, judging from its present appearance, we are induced to think the lodes will meet at the shaft, about 4 fathoms below the present depth. On the whole, we consider our present prospects to be cheering. Our pay and setting went off well.

PENTRE LYGAN.—J. Evans, June 26: The shaft has been cleared up to the bottom, and means used for the escape of the water through the measures; it is a little over 50 yards deep, and has just passed through the shale into the chert formation; it is, therefore, necessary to sink deeper before we proceed in search of the lodes, and in order to carry this out in a proper manner, we must cut a lodge at the present depth; this is now being done by a full number of hands. It is proposed, as soon as this is accomplished, to sink the shaft at least 10 fms. deeper, and then cross-cut north and south in the lead-bearing stratum. Well-known veins lie to the north and south of this shaft, and it is fully believed a proper development will result in success.

PRAED CONSOLS.—R. Stevens, June 21: Tyringham engine-shaft is completed to the 35 fm. level, and the men have taken to drive east of said shaft, on the south wall of the lode, at 25s. per fm.; this they will commence driving as soon as they have completed the cutting of the plat, which will take about a week. There has been a great change in the nature of the ground and in the character of the lode in the last 6 or 8 ft. sinking; the shaft appears to have nearly passed through the soft stratum it had for the last 25 fms., as there is only a little of it to be seen on the south side of the shaft, the north side being blasting ground, and congenial for the production of tin; the lode is full 4 ft. wide, yielding about 4 grains of tin per bushel, and had there been stamping-power on the mine this might be returned to a small profit; and considering the very great change that has taken place in the last 6 or 8 ft., it is fair to presume that in a few fathoms sinking the lode will yield a fair quantity of tin. The 20, driving east of said shaft, is set for 3*l.* per fm.; here the ground is very congenial for the production of tin: the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a most kindly appearance, yielding a little tin; had this lode been some 20 fms. deeper I think there would be nothing to prevent its being a fair paying lode, and every effort should be made to get your 35 fm. level in under it. I think you have a young mine of great promise, and it only requires a little more time to see it deeper.

PROVIDENCE.—Wm. Hollow, jun., June 26: Higgs's shaft: No. 3 carbona is worth 30*l.* per fm. No. 4 carbona is worth 25*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 75 east is worth 10*l.* per fm.—New South Lode: The lode in the 65 end is worth 40*l.* per fm. No. 1 stope is worth

from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of flookan; the ground is very easy for driving. The dressing department will close in the course of about a week; we have only a few hands clearing up the waste. In consequence of the very low price of speiter, we are not getting any blende.

RIBDEN.—R. Niness, June 27: We are busily engaged in preparing a cistern for the 62, and in other works necessary for getting the water out of the bottom of Gilbert's shaft. The stope in back of the 62, west of Gilbert's, continues much the same as when we commenced, and is yielding some good copper.

— W. Hanmer, June 24: Previous to my leaving this neighbourhood I thought I should like to see the Ribden Mine again in its present stage of underground working, I, therefore, went this day, accompanied by Mr. Daniel, of Cheadle. I examined the end of the 62 west; they have now crossed the north and south rake lodes; the east and west, which had been slightly contracted by the rake lodes crossing, is now opening to its usual size, with a strong feed of water from the end, and is also producing malachites, black, and brown copper; knowing there to exist two other north and south lodes ahead of their present workings, I think it most likely they are approaching one them: the ground still continues to improve. I am quite satisfied as to the great results which must accrue from the change of ground, and its improved appearance. I still urge the necessity of carrying out my instructions in the sinking and driving without further loss of time, as it is of all importance to every shareholder at the present time to know the value of his property.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 26: The engine-shaft is now down 6½ fms. below the 30; the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore—ground a little harder. No alteration in the rise against the new shaft. In the 20, driving east on the caunter, there has been no lode taken down since last week; when we last cut into it it looked promising, containing good black ore throughout. Other parts of the mine are without change. We sold last Saturday 1 ton 0 cwt. 0 qr. 26 lbs. of tin, for 71l. 6s.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—H. Woolcock, June 27: In the 90, east of Jenning's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth for copper ore 3l. per fm. In the 90, west of the footway shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of copper ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 80, east of Jenning's shaft, the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of prian, peach, and copper ore—ground that will be taken away on tribute. In the 80, west of footway shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of spar, capel, and spotted with ore. In the 58, west of Richards's, we have cut through the north part of the lode, and find it from 6 to 7 ft. wide, a very rich lode in its nature, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the men are rising to ventilate; the lode is 18 in. wide, with a very promising appearance. In the 34, west of Bush's shaft, the lode is from 10 to 12 in. wide, composed of spar, killas, and a little ore. In the 34, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is from 18 in. to 20 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, and copper ore, with a very promising appearance. Richards's engine-shaft is sunk 15 fms. 2 ft. below the 58. Wellington's shaft is sunk below the adit 14 fms. 3 ft.; after this is communicated to the 22 it will ventilate the eastern part of the mine. The tribute department is yielding a fair quantity of ore.

ROUND HILL.—R. Waters, June 26: The lode in the 62, driving north of engine-shaft, is at present small, yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We have about 4 fms. to drive to reach No. 2 winze, sunk below the 52, and we expect to accomplish it some time next month. The lode in the stope in the back of this level, south of No. 1 winze, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 62, south of engine-shaft, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The rise in the back of this level will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, driving north of middle winze, is small, worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; I am inclined to think that this end will lead us to the big north bunch. The lode being driven over in this level, south of said winze, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in the back of this level will yield 25 cwts. of ore per fm. Our last parcel of lead ore, sold to Messrs. Walker and Co., will leave Minsterly per rail this afternoon.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—W. Hosking, June 26: We are making rapid progress in getting up the deep level to enable us to cut the Smith's Wood tin lode in this sett at a greater depth. I hope to be able to accomplish this work in the course of a week from this date, when much more of the lodes will be laid open. In the 24, west of engine-shaft, the lode is producing good stones of copper, and looks kindly to improve; in about 15 fms. driving on this level we reach the point of junction of the caunter with this lode, where I confidently anticipate a large deposit of ore will be met with. The adit level on the north copper lode has been extended 8 fms.; the lode in the end is about 3 ft. wide, well defined, chiefly composed of spar and mundic, and producing good stones of copper ore.

SILVER VEIN.—F. Squire, Lostwithiel, June 26: The iron only arrived at the station late on Friday last. I hope to complete floorings, bucking-stands, &c., by Friday night—at the latest by Saturday. The alterations determined upon will give me, by management, sufficient room for all our present requirements. I shall employ all hands on Saturday in bucking ores; and I hope to have, in three weeks, 30 tons for sale. You may depend I shall neglect nothing in my power to remedy the delays that have already taken place, but to prevent which I had no help: they have given me equal annoyance with yourselves. At the mine we are driving a cross-cut. In a few days, from present appearances, I feel assured I shall have the pleasure to inform you of another discovery of rich silver ores. I shall observe the greatest economy consistent with requirements necessary at this moment. From the employment of more labourers (in breaking our timber) my expenses are necessarily large; but without adding to them it is impossible to get ores in any quantity ready for sale.—[We take this opportunity to explain the word "mysterious," which was used by Capt. Henry James, of Redruth, in a recent letter respecting Silver Vein. In a reply to a letter on the subject that gentleman says:—"When I used the word 'mysterious,' it was to show that I did not understand how Mr. Squire brought the silver, which a certain portion of the gossan contains, into one body. In other words, I found in the regulus, as taken from the furnace, some blocks in which the silver appeared to be all concentrated in globules, and that is still a mystery to me."]

SMITH'S WOOD.—J. Daw, June 22: South Lode: The shaft is sunk 15 ft. below the surface, and they have had the lode for the last 7 ft. sunk; it is also laid open on the lode for about 24 ft. in length; the lode is 3 ft. wide, from which I took samples in the bottom and western end of ground, and find the lode to be worth 100l. per fm. I inspected this mine about 10 months since, when I reported the lode to be worth 15l. per fm.; at that time the shaft was only 9 ft. deep and about 12 ft. east of the present one, so that great improvements have taken place in 2 fms. driving, and 7 ft. deeper; it is beyond anything I ever met with in all my experience, and I consider it to be a first-rate discovery. The north lode is large, and will produce an abundance of tinstuff that will pay well for working. After the stamps and dressing-floors are laid out you will be in a position to return a quantity of tin. There is every advantage for working this by water-power.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 27: Hitchins's Shaft: In the 50 east, west of Collom's cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 40 east, and east of Head's rise, on the south part of the lode, the lode has been taken down, and proves to be a good course of ore, worth 4 tons per fm. In the 30 east, and east of the eastern shaft, on the south part of the main lode, the lode is improved, being at present worth 10l. per fm. In the 20, west of the eastern shaft, and west of Arthur's cross-cut, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, June 22: The engine-shaft is just as reported last week. The same remark applies to the 62 east. The 62 west is looking better; the lode is a little larger, and contains more copper ore, and looks very kindly indeed; I think we shall prove this to be a valuable lode some day. As soon as we reach the cross-course I would advise driving a fathom or two north on it, to see if there be another part of the lode in that direction, which I think is very probable. The 47 north is still hard, but the ground is a little better for progress by means of another wall parallel to the cross-course.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, June 26: The pitches and bargains working on the lode are producing their usual quality tinstuff. We have sampled to-day 20 tons of copper ore.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—J. Vivian, W. Thomas, June 24: The engine-shaft is now down about 7 fms. below the 30; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and a small quantity of grey copper ore; sinking by six men and four boys, at 14l. per fm.; sunk in the last three months 8 fms. 3 ft., besides fixing the lift, cutting the plat, &c., at the 30. In the 15 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and at present unproductive; driven in the last three months 10 fms.; driving by two men and two boys, at 3l. 10s. per fm.; we are now to within 20 fms. of the great gossan in the vale. In the adit driving west from the engine-shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach and mundic, with a little tin; driving by two men and two boys, at 5l. per fm.; driven in the last three months 9 fms. 1 ft.—Wood's Lode: In the adit driving east from Thomas's shaft the lode is 2 feet wide—kindly, and occasionally producing good stones of grey copper ore: driving by three men and three boys, at 3l. 5s. per fm.; driven in the last three months 22 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; now about 35 fathoms to communicate with the adit driving west from the engine-shaft. We hope to complete this job in about four months, and when finished the mine will be well ventilated, and the engine relieved of a great part of its present burthen. In the adit driving west of the cross-cut the lode is about 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and gossan, impregnated with black copper ore; driven in the last three months 6 fms. 1 ft. 7 in.; driving by two men and two boys, at 4l. 10s. per fm. We hope to get the engine-shaft completed to the 40 in about six weeks, when we contemplate not only driving east and west on the lode, but as soon as we may meet with a cross-course or cross branch to extend south also, in order to explore the several lodes which we have in that part of our ground, and which are those of West Basset and South Frances Mines. We may, however, find when we reach the 40 that the appearances of the lode may show it to be better policy to push on with all rapidity to the 50, at which point the adjoining mines of West Basset and South Frances have been exceedingly productive, and should this be the case we shall, of course, continue sinking. We are now in a fair way of opening up the mine rapidly, and are arrived to within a short distance in depth at which very important discoveries may be fairly looked for, which may place this mine in the Dividend List.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, June 25: In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 105 east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. Our tribute pitches are without change. We purpose sampling this day 47 tons of copper ore.—South Mine: We have cut through the lode in the 51 cross-cut, which is about 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin and spots of copper ore; we have put the men to drive east and west to see if the lode improves in value.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 25: In the adit east, on the caunter, the lode is small, and at present unproductive. In the shaft sinking under the adit (down 3 fathoms) the lode is about 1 ft. wide, chiefly gossan. In the 50 cross-cut north there is nothing new to report.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—J. Richards, June 24: The lode in the stopes in the back of the 40 is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, and copper ore, and is worth from 1½ to 3 tons per fathom. From the fact of the lode having so greatly improved from the 30 to the 40, I am of opinion that a deeper level (say the 50) would decide the value of the mine, and prove whether it would become a dividend one or not. The present operations can be confined to the stoping away the ore ground already discovered, and sinking the shaft 10 fathoms deeper, thus proving if the ore ground lengthens and improves in quality and in depth, which will decide the merits of this promising undertaking. The rise in the back of the 40, behind the shaft, is complete for breaking the angle in the 30; this will enable us to sink the shaft on the course of the lode, thereby proving its value as we sink. It will also facilitate progress in reaching the ore ground below the 40 fm. level, and will, I have no doubt, be attended with profitable results to the shareholders.

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY.—C. R. Webb, S. Mitchell, jun., June 27: Webb's Shaft: We are busily engaged cutting down and timbering this for an engine-shaft, consequently we have done nothing on the lode since last reported on. We have communicated the deep adit level with White Thorn shaft, which is now cleared about 20 fms. west of the said shaft; the lode is 10 in. wide, with a leader of tin 3 in. wide; we also found good stones of tin in clearing the level of excellent quality. This level is still choked, but we have every reason to believe the end is nearly reached. All other parts of the mine are without any material change.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cock, C. Oates, June 22: In Bissoe Pool engine-shaft the ground is a little easier for sinking, and somewhat better in appearance. The 153 west is looking much better; now we again repeat that to this point much importance may be attached, as it is in whole ground to a very great extent, with such appearances as to induce us to look forward to an early improvement, worth 8l. per fm., and very wet; this we attribute to a hollow lode before us; it opens where it made a large course of ore. Billing's shaft is now in fork, and we think the change of ground not only to be beneficial for sinking, but from what we can judge is the continuation of a large lode; price reduced for sinking 17l. per fm., worth 40l. per fm.; in consequence of this change, the water is coming from the bottom of the shaft, and not from above as heretofore, which now enables us to sink two winzes east and west of shaft. The one east will produce 1 ton of tin per fm., sinking at 5l.; the other only set to-day, the value of which we will report in our next.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, June 27: Roderick's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 10; the lode at this shaft is from 5 to 6 in. wide, worth 4l. per fathom. In the 50, west of Giesler's shaft, the lode in this end is 12 in. wide, unproductive. In the 50, east of Giesler's shaft, we have cleared up a winze about 10 ft. below this level; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth about 8l. per fm. We have four clearing another winze below this level; there is a large lode in this winze, of a promising appearance. I hope to say more about it in a few days. The lode in the stopes east of the winze, under the 30, is 2 ft. wide, worth about 16l. per fathom. In the 40, west of Giesler's shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, producing tin—not enough to value. Other places much the same as last reported. The engineers are busily engaged in fixing the steam-stamps; no time will be delayed in getting them to work.

TAVY CONSOLS.—In the 68 east a rise has been put up and a communication made with the winze below the 56 above, in which the lode is worth 40l. per fm. for copper ore. The lode in the bottom of the 56 is worth 2 tons per fm. In the back of this level there are several places upon which rises can be put up, and will no doubt lead to discoveries of ore. In the north cross-cut in the 56 the lode recently discovered bids fair to prove productive in each level in the mine, the ore being of a rich character, and worth full 3 tons per fathom. In the adit west the lode is very large, of the most promising description for copper ore. There are several pieces of ground in the mine that will let on tribute, and thousands of tons of mundic which can be broken to advantage, independent of bunches of copper ore frequently found in raising the mundic.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, June 25: Nothing has been done towards the sinking of the engine-shaft for the past week; not sufficient top water for the wheel to work the sinking left. I put it to work yesterday morning, and in the evening I was obliged to turn it off again, it being such very dry weather; and yesterday the Daze Mine people had taken off some of the water for washing their lead ore. The stopes east of Craig's rise, under the 20 fm. level, on the Sun Vein, on the top part for 3 ft. down under the level there is a rib of ore about 3 in. wide, nearly solid. The bottom part of the stope for 5 ft. in depth is not looking so well for lead ore—poor. I hope this will improve soon, as we have a more promising lode going down about 2 fathoms before the present stope further east, in which I have been looking out for improvement. We have a fine shower of rain now; if it continues 24 hours it will put the wheel again to fork the shaft of water for the men to sink.—P.S. The sinking lift was set to work this afternoon, and water in fork to bottom of the shaft by eight p.m. The men will be working in the shaft the next shift.

TINCROFT.—Capt. Teague, June 22: There is an improvement at the 142, on Duncan's lode; the end being worth fully 70l. per fm.—a very good lode of tin. Other places are without alteration.

TOLCARNE.—June 26: Field's Lode: The lode in the 30, both east and west of shaft, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and promising for further improvement. In the 20 west the lode is 18 in. big, composed of gossan and spar. The same will apply to the 20 east. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 10, west of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan and soft spar. The lode in the 10 east is looking better; now 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm., and has a good appearance. The lode in the adit east is 1 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and spots of ore.—King's Lode: In the rise over the back of the adit level east, rising against King's shaft, the lode is 10 in. big, composed chiefly of gossan.—Enthoven's Lode: The lode in the adit end west is 4 ft. wide, and worth for tin fully 35l. per fm.; the lode appears to be holding good to the west of the cross-course, which we have passed 3 ft. The stope in back of the adit is worth for tin 30l. per fm., and the lode is making a good upper wall.

TREFFRY CONSOLS.—S. Woodwards, June 26: The costeaning has been continued up to this date, and in every pit we have good saving work for lead. A shaft is now set to be sunk 7 fms. stent by a full pare of men; taken at 2l. 10s. per fm.

TREGARDOCK.—Capt. Richards, June 27: We have cut into the lode in the adit end east 3 ft.; we have no south wall as yet. We have not much mineral, but in sinking a shaft from surface further east we have a lode 2½ ft. wide, with a good branch of lead in it, worth 10l. per fm. This looks promising, and I hope it will continue.

TRELOWETH.—C. Lobb, June 21: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 134, is worth 20l. per fm. The 134 end east is worth 20l. per fm. The 134 end west is unproductive. The 124 end east is worth 16l. per fm. The 124 end west is worth 5l. per fm. The sump-winze sinking below the 124 east is worth 35l. per fm., for the 10 ft. long. The winze below the 124 west is worth 20l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 124 east is worth 16l. per fm. The stope in back of the 134 east is worth 9l. per fm. The stope in back of the 124 east is worth 20l. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 116 east is worth 8l. per fm. The 80 end, west of Woodfall's, is worth 9l. per fm.

— Thomas Richards, June 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 134, is worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the 134 east is worth 25l. per fm. The lode in the 134 west is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 124 east is worth 12l. per fathom. The lode in the 124 west is worth 5l. per fm. The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 35l. per fm., for the length of the winze, 10 ft. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking below the 124 east, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 124 west, is worth 20l. per fm. The stope in back of the 134 east is worth 9l. per fm. The stope in back of the 124 east is worth 20l. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 116 east is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the 80, west of Woodfall's, west of the cross-course, is worth 9l. per fm.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, June 27: Giesler's engine-shaft is sunk below the 90 7½ fms.; the lode is of a kindly character; set to sink, by six men, at 12l. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 90, east of the engine-shaft, to hole a winze sunk below the 80; the lode is unproductive; set to rise, by four men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fm.; set to drive, by two men, at 3l. per fathom. In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fm.; set to drive, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom. In the 60 cross-cut, south-east of the engine-shaft, there is no change to notice; set to drive, by two men, at 2l. 10s. per fathom. The 60 cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, set to drive, by two men, at 2l. 15s. per fathom. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1l. 10s per fm.; set to drive, by two men, at 3l. 5s. per fm. Hollow's shaft is sunk 13½ fms. below the 10; the lode is unproductive; sinking, by six men, at 6l. 10s. per fathom. Michell's flat-rod shaft, set to sink below the 20, by six men, at 12l. per fm. In the 20, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3l. per fm.; set to drive, by two men, at 2l. 15s. per fm. The adit cross-cut, to clear and secure, south of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at 10s. per fm.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, J. Lean, June 27: The lode in Stephens's shaft is worth full 35l. per fathom. The 80 fm. level, on the north lode, is looking better than when we last reported. The 80, on the caunter, or new lode, is not looking so well as it has been. All other parts are much as usual.

TREWETHA.—J. Scoble, June 22: The lode in the 15 south is improved since I wrote you last, now worth 6 cwts. of lead per fathom, and looking promising for further improvement.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, June 22: Engine Lode: The lode in the western end of the engine-shaft is 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and a little tin, looking promising. The lode in the stope above the 15 east is 6 in. wide, and worth 50s. per fm.; stoping at 1l. per fm. The lode in the 15, west of the shaft, is 6 in. wide, saving work for tin. At about 40 fms. west of the engine-shaft we have commenced clearing up a shaft, where we are finding good stones of tin.—Flat-rod Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft is 14 in. wide, yielding a little tin.—Middle Lode: We have put the flat-rods to work, and they are going satisfactorily; the lode in the shaft being 10 in. wide, producing a little tin in a very kindly lode.

UNITED MINES (Tavistock).—J. Tucker, June 26: The engine-shaft is now near 4 fms. below the 60; the ground is still good, and the men making at present good progress. The eastern end in the 60 is now being driven south of the elvans; the south lode is producing tin, and, from its appearances, I think it will be valuable shortly. There is no change to notice in the western end of this level; the lode still strong and tinny throughout. The lode in the winze in the 48, in bottom of the level, is strong and tinny, worth from 18l. to 20l. per fm. There is nothing else of importance to report throughout the mine.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, June 25: We have finished cutting and securing roadway, putting in penthouse, &c., at Clay's, and are now in regular course of sinking the shaft below the 100 fathom level. The 100 is driven south of said shaft about 6 fathoms, on a strong lode. We shall intersect the great cross-course in course of a day or two, and shall lose no time in pushing the level forward to the junction of the main lode south of the heave, where we hope to find a good bunch of lead ore. In the 90 fm. level, driving south of Clay's shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of barytes, rough gritty matter, rich-looking gossan, and lead ore—tribute ground. In the 80, driving north of said shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, composed of barytes, carbonate of lime, and solid lumps of lead. This end is improving. Field's shaft below the 80 is suspended on account of water, and the men put to cut trip-plat in the level named. We shall effect the communication desired by rising in the 90. In the 80, driving south of cross-cut, south of the latter shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of barytes, blende, and lead ore—tribute ground. In the day level, driving south of Nante shaft, the lode is 2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of barytes and rich-looking gossan of a very promising character. The tribute department is as for some time past. On Saturday next we shall sample our usual quantity of lead ore. All our machinery is in good order.

WENTNOR (Pantasa).—T. Pierce, June 27: No alteration of importance. The shaft ground is somewhat changed, and of a looser character. The rise up above 64 is still in solid spar for the width of the lode.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, June 26: All the ends, winzes, &c., continue much the same as last reported. We shall sample this morning 451 tons of ore.

WEST CONDURROW.—G. Jewell, June 27: The lode at the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, prian, and red flookan, with a promising appearnce, producing a little tin and stones of copper ore. In the 12, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of prian and kindly gossan, producing saving work for tin and stones of copper ore. In the 24, west of purser's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and is producing stones of copper ore. The other bargains are much the same as they were when last reported on.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, June 27: In sinking the engine-shaft we find the strata continue of the most favourable description for the production of copper ore, and our progress in deepening the shaft is very satisfactory. We hope to get down a sufficient depth to commence driving a 40 fm. level in about a fortnight from this time. There is no change in the appearance of the lode in the rise in the back of the 30 since last reported on, the men having been engaged the last few days in putting in air-pipes, &c., for better ventilating the workings. The tribute department is without change.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—J. Webb, June 27: We have reached the tin lode in the adit level, and cut into it about 2 ft., and not through it as yet; it appears to be a large strong lode. Next week I shall be able to report its size, and what it is composed of.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, June 24: Morris's shaft has been sunk a little over 4 ft. in the past week, and the ground is continuing most favourable for progress. There is no alteration in the character of the part of the lode now being cut into in the cross-cut.

WEST SNAILBEACH.—J. Richards: The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 46; the ground is a little harder for progress. The north lode, driving east at the 64, is 4 feet wide; the same has been disordered this last week by some cross-veins; this end is extended east 8 fathoms 2 feet. The south lode driving east, at the same level, is about 3 feet wide, with two well-defined walls. The lode in the present end is mixed with some congenial spar, black jack, and spots of lead ore.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, June 22: The 58 is driven west from Cater's engine-shaft about 13 fms., and next week we inteud to cut through the lode, when we will report its character. In the 48 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and producing good stones of ore. The stopes in back of said level, west of No. 3 winze, are worth for ore 10l. per fm. The stopes west of No. 2 winze, in back of said level, are worth for ore 8l. per fm. The winze sinking below the 48, west of Cater's, is sunk 6 fms. on the south part of the lode. There is no alteration in the cross-cut driving north from Cater's since last report. In the cross-cut driving south from Park shaft we have to-day cut a small stream of water, and from the appearance of the ground we think there is a lode not far ahead.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, June 24: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—The engine-shaft to sink under the 80 fm. level, by nine men, at 28l. per fathom. The 80 to drive east, by six men, at 9l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing about 2 tons per fathom. The same level west, by six men, at 10l. 10s. per fathom: lode 3 feet wide, turning out 1 ton per fathom. A rise in the back of the 70, by four men, at 8l. per fathom. A winze to sink under the 70, by two men, at 5l. per fathom. A winze under the 60, by four men, at 8l. per fathom. The 60 cross-cut north, by four men, at 5l. per fathom; and the adit to drive west of the machine shaft, by two men, at 5l. per fathom.—Tribute: Four pitches were set at tributes from 8s. to 12s. in 1l. W shall sample on Wednesday, the 26th inst., 63 tons of ore.

WHEAL ANNE.—H. B. Grose, June 26: The masons are making good progress in building the wheel-pit, which we calculate completing by the end of next week, when we shall at once commence to heave in the wheel and stamps as fast as possible, which we expect doing by the end of July. The watercourse to and from the wheel is in a forward state, and will be shortly completed. We shall commence to put in our tram-road next week, in order to get everything ready to make returns as soon as the stamps are ready to work. I have nothing new to mention of the works underground since my last report. The lodes are producing good work for tin.

WHEAL CARADON (St. Ive, Liskeard).—F. Pryor, June 17: The new or trial shaft to sink on Mary's lode, by nine men, at 7l. 7s. per fm.; the lode is full 3 ft. wide, presenting a very strong appearance at such a shallow depth, and we have broken some good ore from it. The lobby to drive by four men, at 4l. 10s. per fm. We have made good progress here during the last month, and we shall push this on with all vigour, in order to get under to drain the trial shaft. We have placed the engine in thorough repair, and are pleased to say that we shall have the water in fork to the bottom by Wednesday next (June 19), when we shall immediately commence to sink the engine-shaft by a full pare of men below the 40.

WHEAL CONCORD.—Capt. Luke, June 27: The water is in fork to the bottom of the pumps—5 fathoms under the 28. We have succeeded in pulling up the timber that obstructed the sinking of the pumps, and we now find our way clear to the 38, and are putting in another set of bearers to lower the pumps and fork the water to the 38 fm. level. The engine is working well, keeping the water at the same point with a moderate quantity of coal.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, June 25: Saturday last being setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 60 west, on the south lode, to drive by six men, at 5l. per fm., stented 3 fms.; lode 2 feet wide, composed of capels and quartz, with spots of mundic and copper ore intermixed. The 60 east, on the south lode, by six men, at 3l. 5s. per fm., stented 4 fms.; lode 3 feet wide, composed of capels, peach, quartz, white iron, mundic, and copper ore, yielding of the latter a little saving work, altogether a very promising lode. The 48 east, on south lode, by two men, at 2l. 15s. per fm., stented 2 fms.; lode small and poor, but a branch of mundic and white iron appears to be forming on the south wall. The 48 west, on north or main lode, by six men, at 6l. per fm., stented 3 fms.; lode 1 ft. wide, composed principally of capel, with much water coming from the end. According to the old section there are about 5 fathoms more to drive to communicate with the old workings.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, sen., June 22: There is nothing new to report on in this mine during the past week, except in the 54, east of engine-shaft, where the lode is split into two parts; the north part being 18 in. wide, and producing good stones of ore.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, June 22: South Lode: In the 81 west we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 71 west the lode at present is a little disordered by a cross branch; it is worth at present about 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 61 west we are driving by the side of the ore part of the lode, and the end looks very promising. In the 61 east the lode shows better appearances than for some time past; it is opening up wider, and producing good stones of ore. In the 50, driving east of Jones's rise (the 61 west), the ground is good for progress, and the lode produces a little black and yellow copper ore. In the 50 west, coming towards this point, we are driving by the side of the lode, and if the ground continues as favourable as at present, we hope to communicate in about a month from this time. In the 40 east the lode has fluctuated, and at one time became poor; the change, however, was very temporary, and the end is now nearly as productive as formerly, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; and the lode in the stopes in this level continue to yield much as usual.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, June 22: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is about 2 ft. wide, of quartz and peach, with stones of yellow ore. The lode in the 100 east is nearly 2 ft. wide, of quartz and peach, with occasional stones of ore—a promising lode, and where we may reasonably expect a change. The lode in the rise, west of the shaft (100), is much the same as we stated last week,—1 ton per fm. No lode has been taken down in the rise above the 90 east. The lode in the 90 west is from 8 to 10 in. wide, of mundic and peach, with stones of yellow ore. We have taken down the lode in the stope above the 90 west, and which is poor; we are thinking now to stope the bottom of the level where we drove over a good lode. The flat-rod shaft is getting more settled, composed of quartz and gossan. We are sinking a small shaft on a lode 20 fms. north on the East Grenville lode, and which is composed of gossan, &c.—a kindly lode; and from this shaft we shall also be enabled to see something more of the large lode of which we have before advised you.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, June 27: At the 20 the shaftmen are engaged cutting plat, &c. In Fisher's whim-shaft there is no alteration; the lode is small and unproductive. The flat-rod shaft is down 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 10. At the 10, east of this shaft, the lode is improved, worth 3l. per fm.—Grylls's Whim-shaft: In the end driving east at this level the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the end west the lode is worth 2l. per fm.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: At the 35, west of the western shaft, the lode is worth 3l. per fm. In the end east of the shaft the lode is worth 4l. per fm. In the back of this level there are two stopes working:—No. 1 is worth 7l. per fm.; and No. 2, 3l. per fm. At the 30 east we are desuing the lode. The two stopes in the back of this level are worth on an average 7l. per fm.—Georgia Lode: The stopes in the back of the 33 are worth—No. 1, 30l. per fm.; No. 2, 12l. per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, June 22: The lode in the 115 is 1½ ft. wide, producing tin, but not sufficient to value. The lode in the 100 end is 1½ ft. wide, at present disordered, with a large vugh. No doubt as soon as we get the lode again in its solid state it will produce tin to its former value, 20l. per fm. The stopes above the 100 are worth for tin and and copper ore 20l per fathom. The lode in the 90 east end is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The stope below the 74 is worth 10l. per fm. The other bargains throughout the mine are without change during the week.

WHEAL LOUISA.—J. Delbridge, June 22: We have a great change in the ground in the engine-shaft—fine killas, and the water oozing freely from the south ground; we have every expectation of being near the lode. We have appointed Saturday next to work the engine, which is most likely to continue to work hereafter.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, June 26: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2 feet wide, and worth 4l. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, and worth 8l. per fm.; in the 160 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing some good lead, but not sufficient to value; in the same level south it is 3½ feet wide, and worth 7l. per fm.; in the 150 north it is 2 ft. wide, but at present unproductive; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10l. per fm. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. Clymo's engine-shaft is sunk 14 fathoms under the 150. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past. We sold on the 20th inst. a parcel of lead ores, computed, 58 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 24l. 11s. 6d.

WHEAL MOYLE.—J. Michell, June 26: The stopes in the back of the 12, east and west of Michell's shaft, are still looking very well, and worth 30l. per fm. for the part we are taking away; the south part of the lode, which is still standing 6 ft. wide, where we cut into it is worth quite as much as the part we are taking away. We shall sell in a few days 6 tons of tin, and have ready for sale 60 tons of copper ore, which I would, recommend not to be sold for the present, as in a little while we shall have from 150 to 200 tons, and I trust a better standard. The stamps are working admirably, and the work stamping proving very well.

WHEAL NELSON.—W. H. Reynolds, June 25: I find that operations on the old lode, to which the workings were confined by the late company, have been abandoned, and attention directed to the new south lode. This lode has been intersected in a cross-cut at the 44, and is opened on for 5 or 6 fathoms. At this point it is a large, strong lode, made up of quartz, peach, prian, tin, and stones of copper ore. In the western end the lode has not been taken down for 5 or 6 feet, but is pricked into for about 1 foot, where I broke some excellent stones of grey and black copper ore, mixed up with friable quartz and prian. If on taking down the lode it is found as good as where pricked into, I have no doubt that it will be worth 7l. to 10l. per fathom, and from the nature of the lode you may expect a great improvement as the level progresses. I am glad to find patches of elvan in the strata in connection with this lode at the 44, and this, in my opinion, adds greatly to the chances in favour of the lode proving a productive one. There is another lode, supposed to be about 12 fathoms south of this, which should be cut as soon as practicable. The engine shaft is down to the 60, and I should advise a cross-cut being extended at once to intersect this lode at that level, which being about 40 fathoms will take seven or eight months, and at the same time sinking the engine-shaft should be proceeded with. In conclusion, I may add that the indications on this south lode, as far as one may judge from the short distance opened, not only fully justify vigorous operations for the development of the mine, but are such as to lead one to expect important discoveries at an early date.

— S. Lean, June 25: Agreeably to promise, I send you some further information respecting the south lode at the 44 west. We have cut into it this day 18 inches, and about 1 foot high in the middle of the end we have taken out of this hole stones of copper which will make 30 per cent.; its general composition is everything that can be desired, and if the back and bottom of the level are equally as good as where we have cut into the lode, is worth 15l. per fathom. There is also a great deal of black ores in the lode, and a large quantity of water proceeding therefrom, so that if we were to take down the lode before it was properly drained all the black ore would be destroyed by the water. Under these circumstances we shall continue to desue the lode for (say) 6 ft. further before taking it down.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, June 22: At Cremorne engine-shaft, in the 15 fm. level cross-cut south, the ground in the end continues favourable for driving, and we expect to reach the No. 4 lode in the course of next week. In the 15 fm. level cross-cut north there is no change in the ground. We expect that there remain about 8 feet further to drive it to intersect the No. 3 lode. The sinking of Carter's engine-shaft is progressing a little faster than it has been doing for some time past. The No. 3 lode in the present adit end is split into branches and is poor in quality, but the lode in the back stopes is yielding tinstuff of fair quality, worth 12l. per fm. The No. 4 lode, in the adit end east, is about 10 ft. wide, composed of a splendid copper gossan, showing very kindly indications indeed. At the flat-rod shaft, in the 15, east end, the lode is worth 5l.; ditto, west, 6l.; ditto, stopes, 6l. per fm. The air being rather too dead in this part of the mine, we were induced to employ six men to drive north on the great cross-course, in order to make a communication from the No. 3 lode to it as quickly as possible for ventilation. We have removed the men that were employed driving on the lode recently cut in the cross-cut north of Carter's shaft to assist in doing this.

WHEAL POLLARD.—Wm. C. Cock, June 22: The ground in the both cross-cuts is still very hard. In consequence of our condensing water falling off we have had to fix a small lift at the adit to raise water for condensing; by this means we shall have a continous supply. The air in both ends is very bad, so we are now making a small air-machine, which I hope will answer the purpose of affording better ventilation.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Williams, June 26: The lode in the sump-winze, sinking below the 20, is 3 feet wide, worth 10l. to 12l. per fathom per tin. The 20, east of sump, is not looking so well as last reported, being split by a horse. The 20 west is looking better, and so is the 20 east of Mitchell's. The lode at Mitchell's, sinking below the 20, continues worth 24l. per fathom. The lode at Leed's is getting more mineralised as we sink, and the water strongly charged with copper. This we consider a good indication of being near a course of ore.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, R. Sincock, June 22: The lode at Wilson's shaft is much the same as last week. In the 10, west of said shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, good stones of tin. The winze sinking in the bottom of the adit, west of Wilson's shaft, is suspended, the water is too quick for sinking. We are glad to say the lode in Watson's shaft is much improved, being 1 ft. wide, worth 6l. per fathom, according to Capt. Sincock's assay. The lode in the 12, east of Watson's is small, but yielding much water; we think 6 ft. more driving in this end will show a better lode. The rise in the back of this level is holed, but the lode in the rise has not turned out so well as we expected; the men are stoping down the lode. Next week we shall sample a pile, and see how it will pay. We cannot say how much tin we shall sell next week, as we are at present burning it.

WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL UNITED.—M. W. Martyn, W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, June 24: Our annual pay and setting, on Friday last, passed off as usual—very well. The carriage from Porthleven 2s. per ton; Hayle, and Hayle Copper-house, 4s.; Gweek, 3s. 9d.; Marazion, 4s.; Penryn, Perran Wharf, and Basset's Wharf, 8s.; and Truro, 15s. per ton. The carriage work on the the mines for one able horse, and driver not less than 16 years of age, 4s. per day, and for every horse in addition 3s., and their power to be equal to that of the first. The horse-whim drawing from the different shafts in the adit level at Wheal Sithney for 3s. 3d. per 100 kibbles, and 2d. per fm. for every fathom below. At Carnmeal 2s. 9d. per 100 kibbles, and 2d. per fathom for every fathom below the adit level. The kibble-filling and landing of stuff for one month, for

21*l.* The sawing of balk at 2s. 3d. per 100 ft. The carpentery work for one month, for 4*l.* 10s. The smith work for one month, for 12*l.* The 55 fathom level to drive west of cross-cut, opposite Wheal Sithney engine-shaft, to six men, one month, for 6*l.* per fathom; the lode and ground are improved in appearance, now yielding tinstuff worth about 7*l.* per fathom. The sumpmen (eight) will be set to-day a bargain to complete the shaft on the lode as deep as the bottom of the 55, in order to sink below as early as possible. The 35 east to four men, for one month, at 5*l.* 10*l.* per fm.; the lode is disordered, yielding occasionally rich stones of tin; in the back of this level three stopes are being worked by twelve men, under contract or bargain, for 15*l.*, 13*l.*, and 12*l.* 10s.; the lode producing some rich work for tin, worth about 12*l.* per fm. In the 25 west six men are rising to hole to the 15, at 5*l.* 5s. per fm., by the side of the lode, for dispatch to ventilate the 25 and 15 fm. levels ends. The cross-cut north in the 25 to intersect the wheel-pit, and other lodes, to six men, one month, at 6*l.* per fm. The 15 west to four men, for one month, at 5*l.* 5s. per fm.; the lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. The wheel-pit shaft to sink below adit to cut the wheel-pit lode, by six men, at 7*l.* 5s. per fathom; we hope to effect this in a month. At Carnmeal, the flat-rod shaft is about 9 fms. below the 14; it is being sunk 10 fms. certain, by eight men and four boys, at 16*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding occasional stones of tin. The winze is 10 fms. below the adit—sinking by six men and three boys, at 5*l.* 5s. per fathom, for one month; the lode is 3 ft. wide, of the usual character for the depth. The boundary shaft is 13 fms. below the 20—sinking by six men and three boys, at 8*l.* per fm., for one month; the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding some tin, but not sufficient to value, yet it is much improved in appearance, with greater certainty than heretofore of soon having a rich lode of tin. We find the lodes at Wheal Sithney and Carnmeal to improve by going deeper, and we are of opinion that the adventurers will be rewarded for their spirited outlay, and to place the mines in a position that it may realised in the shortest time possible we are not only exploring the most important points with a full complement of able miners, but keep them to work (stem time) on Saturdays until ten o'clock at night, and commence again on Monday mornings at two o'clock.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Symons, June 26: The 17, north of engine-shaft, is driven about 20 fms., the lode is 12 to 15 in. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, white iron, and occasional stones of lead, a very promising lode. The same level south is driven about 9 fms., the lode is 8 in. wide, chiefly composed of white iron, mundic, spar, and spots of lead. The north whim-shaft is much the same as last reported. We have not done much here for the last week. We are pushing on the north end as fast as possible, in order to drain this shaft, in the bottom of which there is a very promising lode, and as there are two east and west lodes crossing the north and south one about this place, there is every reason to expect something good when the level reaches this point.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, June 26: In the stopes in back of the 40 the lode is worth 40*l.* per fathom for tin. In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore, but not enough of the latter to value. The other parts of the mine are as usual.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, June 22: In the 75, west of the shaft, we appear to be nearly through the cross-course, and in driving north 7 or 8 fms. we expect to cut the lode. The stopes in back of the 75 are worth about 5*l.* per fathom. In the 65 east the lode is very promising, with spots of ore. The stopes in back of the 65, west of shaft, owing to the serious drop in the standard, we put down at 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fathom for length of the stopes. In the 40 west we are breaking good saving work for ore, and appear to be coming into the same bunch of ore we are stoping in the back of the 65 fm. level. Other points of operations as last reported. Without any serious falling off in the mine, our next sampling in about a month will be towards 50 tons.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, June 26: I have nothing particular to report this week; the clearing of the deep adit level goes on favourably. We have succeeded in cutting Uren's lode to the west of the old workings, but it requires to be opened on at a deeper point before much can be stated respecting its character or value. The 10 driving north continues hard for exploring, but an alteration for the better is expected as we approach the carbona. In the deep adit east the lode steadily improves as we proceed, and appearances are of the most favourable character. The tribute pitches are looking quite as well as they have been for some time past. No change to notice in any other part of of the mine.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, June 26: The water is again in fork to the 30, and yesterday the men commenced working at their respective places. The 30 east, on north lode, is looking better; the lode is not so flat, and containing a little ore of good quality. The pitch in the back of the same level is worth 4 tons per fm. The stope in the back of 30, east, on the south lode, is worth 3 tons per fm. The 20 and 30 west are each worth 2 tons per fm. All other places continue the same as for some time past. We have now surface water enough to keep the 30 dry and crush the ore.

THE RAILWAY TAX UPON MINERALS.—The general committee on railway and canal bills and Lord Redesdale having agreed to a resolution consenting to admit into railway bills a clause authorising the companies to charge for station accommodation, in addition to the usual carrying rates, has naturally caused the coalowners to bestir themselves, and use their utmost exertions to prevent the admission of so objectionable a clause being legalised. It cannot be doubted that the burden which it would impose upon the mineral interest generally would be enormous—the railway company would be entitled to levy for station accommodation alone 9d. per ton upon minerals, and 2s. per ton upon goods, and should they remain upon the company's premises more than 24 hours the charges may be still further increased. The Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, by the secretary (Mr. W. H. Brockett), has addressed a communication to the local Members (Messrs. Liddell, Headlam, Beaumont, and Ingham), to the Board of Trade, and to Lord Redesdale, directing attention to the fact, and requesting their influence to prevent the proposition being carried into effect.

NOVA SCOTIA COAL TRADE.—From Halifax (June 13) we learn that "the coal works of the General Mining Association are doing an increased business; it is thought this is partly caused by the disturbed state of the late Union: at Picton 2000 tons were shipped on one day. The late explosion in one of the mines is not considered to be important; the mine is, however, closed. There were 50,000 chaldrons on the bank ready for shipment."

GOLD.—"After a subsidence of the Tangier gold fever it is commencing again. Fresh lodes are found only 14 miles from Halifax, midway to Tangier. Some very valuable specimens have been brought into town; perhaps altogether between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* may have been laid out on the gettings. One specimen that we have seen is white quartz, mixed with the small grain black quartz of the St. John del Rey. It is said that some excellent specimens have been sent to a wealthy monied house in Lombard-street, of which you will probably hear."

AN IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMP.—We have already referred to an improved safety-lamp, invented by Mr. T. Y. Hall, of Newcastle; and from the known practical experience of the inventor, we shall take the earliest opportunity to publish the details of the invention. By providing the lamp with a wick and burner, which enables paraffine or similar hydrocarbons to be burned instead of common oil, he obtains a light so much more powerful that he can employ a considerably finer gauze, or where extra safety and strength is required, two gauzes, one within the other, and, consequently, render the lamp safer than ordinary lamps, where, on account of the dimness of the light, the gauze is required to be of a coarse mesh. The arrangement for burning the paraffine oil differs but slightly from that adopted in connection with domestic lamps, but the air to support combustion can only reach the flame after passing through well-protected orifices. A sample lamp will be deposited at our office in the course of the ensuing week, and we shall then be enabled to give a full description of the construction of the lamp, the cost at which it can be supplied, and all other necessary particulars.

IMPROVED SAFETY-CAGE.—With the view of contributing to the forthcoming International Exhibition, Mr. Robt. Walkinshaw, of Airdrie, has designed an improved safety-cage, which is described as both ingenious and simple. The chief advantage which Mr. Walkinshaw's cage possesses over the safety-cages at present in use is that it places within the power of the miner himself the means of protection, so that after he is once in the cage no injury can happen to him from the recklessness or carelessness of either engineman or pit-head man.

THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL.—At the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Caron said he had caused two knife-blades, two gravers, and two files to be made of good iron at the workshops of the Artillery Department; that he had subjected them for a long time, at a red heat, to the action of a current of hydrogen, in order to deprive them of all the nitrogen they might happen to contain (ammonia being, of course, formed thereby), and at length he had substituted the purest proto-carburetted hydrogen possible for the simple hydrogen. At the expiration of six or seven hours the pieces above mentioned had been found converted into steel of the first quality. M. Caron, therefore, contended that there was no need of nitrogen to produce steel, and that carbon alone was quite sufficient. To this M. Frémy replied that the nitrogen contained in the iron employed had not been completely expelled, and that consequently M. Caron's experiments could not overthrow his theory. It so happened that immediately afterwards M. Boussingault read a paper, in which he stated that he had prepared some iron theoretically considered pure, from the chloride of iron, and to his surprise found it to contain nine ten thousandth parts of nitrogen. He attributed this to some secret cause of error, and had, he said, applied to MM. St. Clair-Deville, Caron, and Frémy for some pure iron, and was preparing more himself, in order to repeat the experiment, and see whether there was no means of getting rid of the nitrogen. M. Frémy immediately seized upon the opportunity to repeat his argument, and impress the Academy with the idea that nitrogen was an inevitable concomitant of iron, cast-iron, and steel. Carbon, he said, might, by a slow action, convert the surface of iron into steel; but if its action were continued, cast-iron would be the ultimate result. He further cautioned his hearers against supposing that the operations of the laboratory could be compared to those effected on a large scale, where nitrogen was being constantly developed and re-absorbed, such operations lasting a fortnight or three weeks.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, June 28, 1861.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	96	0	0	—
Tough cake..... „	93	0	0	—
Tile ..... „	93	0	0	—
Burra Burra (nom.)„	95	0	0	—
Copiapo ..... „	—	—	—	—
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0	0	11¼	0 1 0
ditto tubes ..... „	0	1	0¼	—
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	0	10¾	—
Bottoms ..... „	0	0	11¼	—
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	9	—

IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6	5	0	6 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	5	17	6	—
Nail rods	7	0	0	—
„ Stafford. in London	7	7	6	7 15 0
Bars ditto	7	10	0	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	10	0	8 15 0
Sheets, single	9	0	0	9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	0	0	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	0	0	—
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	15	0	7 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	4	17	6	5 0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	0	0	12 0 0
To arrive	11	0	0	11 5 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	8		2 10 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..		—		— —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees		—		— —
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3	10	0	3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig		—		— —

LEAD.				
English Pig	20	0	0	21 15 0
Ditto sheet	21	5	0	22 0 0
Ditto red lead	22	10	0	— —
Ditto white	28	10	0	30 0 0
Ditto patent shot	23	5	0	24 0 0
Spanish	19	0	0	19 5 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9½d.–10d.
Wire	9½d.–9½d.
Tubes	10½d.– —

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.			
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15	10	0	—
„ (hammered).	16	0	0–16	10 0
Ditto, in faggots	16	10	0–19	0 0
English, Spring	18	0	0–23	0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44	0	0	—
„ Spindle	30	0	0	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.			
Foreign	16	0	0–16	2 6
To arrive	16	10	0	(Nom.)

ZINC.				
In sheets	23	10	0–24	0 0

TIN.				
English, blocks 125	0	0	—	
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..126	0	0	—	
Ditto, Refined 127	0	0	—	
Banca 117	0	0–118	0 0	
Straits 114	10	0–115	0 0	

TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	8	6–1	9 6
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	14	6–1	15 6
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	5	0–1	7 6
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	11	0–1	13 6
IC Coke ..... „	1	2	6–1	3 0
IX Ditto..... „	1	8	6–1	9 6
Canada plates ....p. ton	12	10	0–13	0 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb. 9d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6	12	6– 6	15 0

REMARKS.—The metal market exhibits no signs of improvement whatever. Great depression has existed almost without intermission for the last six months, during which time prices of all metals have been, with very little fluctuation, on the decline. On comparing present rates with the prices ruling at the corresponding period last year the following is the decline:—Copper: Manufactured, 1d. per lb.; cake, tile, and ingot, 200s. per ton; foreign, 200s. per ton. Iron: Rails, 10s.; merchant bars, 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton; Swedish bars, 20s. per ton. Lead: English pig, 40s. per ton; sheet, 30s. per ton; shot, 30s. per ton; Spanish pig, 45s. per ton. Steel: Swedish keg, 90s. per ton; faggot, 90s. to 100s. per ton. Spelter, 80s. per ton; zinc, 60s. per ton. Tin: English, 220s. per ton; Banca, 360s. per ton; Straits, 320s. per ton. Tin-plates, 2s. 6d. per box. It must be remembered that this falling off in metals is not the effect of any sudden panic, but of an almost unprecedented continuance of dulness, which, as far as can be seen, seems likely to exist for some time to come.

COPPER.—On the 24th inst. the smelters announced a reduction of ¼d. per lb. on manufactured, and 5*l.* per ton on tough cake, tile, and ingot; this has not had the effect of bringing any material increase of business. the market being still very weak, and parcels still offering under price, The fall in the standard of ores has been so great that buyers are afraid to operate at present rates, expecting a still further decline. Foreign is inactive, and prices quoted nominally as before. Yellow metal has been reduced only ¼d. (to 9d.) per lb., but is to be bought freely at 8¾d.

IRON.—Railway bars are to be purchased, f.o.b. in Wales, at 4*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton. Merchant bars are in fair request, but makers, in consequence of the dulness in rails, are unable to effect any improvement in price—5*l.* 15s. to 5*l.* 17s. 6d., f.o.b. in London; 5*l.* at the works. Staffordshire descriptions very little enquired for, prices according to the exigencies of sellers. Swedish bars very quiet at 11*l.* Scotch pig is about the only metal in which any improvement is manifested—mixed numbers quoted during the week 50s. 6d., to-day a trifle easier, leaving off at 50s. 3d.

LEAD.—There is but very little enquiry for English pig, which has declined to 20*l.* The demand for sheets and shot is equally limited, and prices lower—sheets, 21*l.* 5s.; shot, 23*l.* 5s.; Spanish pig, 19*l.* to 19*l.* 5s. —[*Errata.*—In last week's report sheet lead was quoted 20*l.* 10s.; shot, 20*l.* 18s.: should have been 21*l.* 10s. and 23*l.* 10s. respectively.]

SPELTER.—Some business has been done during the last day or two at prices varying from 16*l.* to 16*l.* 2s. 6d.; at the former price 100 tons were sold for immediate cash. Since this the market has become evidently weakened, sellers being now more inclined to realise than at the beginning of the week. The genuine demand is very limited, and accounts by the Calcutta mail are of a most unsatisfactory character respecting this metal. Stocks here are very heavy, being between 5000 and 6000 tons, and daily accumulating by constant arrivals.

TIN.—English makes are still quoted as before, but the quotations are entirely nominal, and a reduction must shortly take place if the fixed price is to be any criterion as to the rate at which business is transacted; the price of foreign is far too low to render any attempt to maintain present rates successful. In foreign there has been some little stir, in consequence of the Dutch sale, which went off at 691 fl., equal at present rate of exchange to about 115*l.* 10s. in London. This proves our anticipations as to the price at which the sale would go correct, having predicted in last week's Journal 68 fl. to 70 fl. About 1000 slabs of Straits are reported to have changed hands since the sale at 114*l.* 10s. to 115*l.* To-day's prices are easier, and Straits not above 114*l.* 10s.; Banca, 117*l.*, nominal.

TIN-PLATES.—Exceedingly dull of sale, IC coke 22s. 6d.

STEEL.—The business in Swedish keg and faggot is very limited, and buyers scarce.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.—The action relative to American affairs of the English Government and press, as well as that of some of its commercial and public men, excited in the United States surprise and disappointment, which are now changed into indignation and resentment. All classes are penetrated by these feelings, down to the great masses of our society; they are become deep and settled, and will, unless a change occurs, show themselves strongly in our commercial legislation, at least so far as British goods are concerned. The professions and apparent principles of Great Britain as regards the slavery question, filibustering, and territorial extension, have been long discussed here, and are, therefore, as well known to the citizens of this country as are the aggressive and lawless tendencies, and the slave trade policy of the Southern States to England. It is, therefore, quite clear that this action of England is based on a mistaken sense of her own interest, in supposing that with a free trade policy the Southern States would be larger customers than the United States with a protective or tariff policy; setting aside the fact that with a due sympathy, or even a perfect neutrality, on the part of England the Morril tariff would most certainly have been repealed or modified. The demand for British goods, even under the restrictive duties of that bill, will be about five or six times as great in the Northern and Western States as in the Southern, provided prohibition be not the policy hereafter. Beyond the few hundred thousand slaveholders in the South, the consumers of British goods are very few; the bulk of the population there is made up of poor whites and negroes, whose miserable wants are confined to a few coarse home-spun clothes, of the coarsest kind of home-grown aliments. It is true that the vast income from cotton of late had immensely stimulated its trade for the time; but its volume was exaggerated by comparison with the terrible depression of business in the West, resulting from a succession of bad crops, after the sweeping revulsion of 1857. Yet, notwithstanding the vast advantages the South has had for many years it is always overwhelmed with debt, and in 1860 was nearly, as now quite, bankrupt; and that, too, after no exhaustive expenditure on public works or speculations, but solely from the inherent extravagance, thriftlessness, and weakness of its populations. It is a fact well established here that from these same causes the Southern business in the long run does not pay; and as far as sales made to the South are concerned, our City merchants would be millions better off had they never done a Southern trade. Revulsions occur every few years in the South, repudiation results, and collections are impossible; the Southern press resumes its accustomed ferocity, and stigmatises Northern rapacity and abolitionism, and denounces the Northern people as encroachers upon their rights and sacred soil, &c. Now, in the Western and Northern States the vastly teeming populations, exceeding by many millions those of the South, are much greater and increasing consumers of foreign goods. They are infinitely superior to the people of the South, because better educated and inteligent, industrious and ambitious; their means are, consequently, larger, and their necessities and luxuries more numerous. A glance at the cabin of the slave, or the hovel of the poor white of the South, and at the homes of the people of the free states, would demonstrate at once which of the two sections are the most valuable as friends to a commercial nation. In the former, bare walls and floors, chairless and windowless rooms, and all the marks of barbarism and poverty are seen; in the latter, all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life are visible,—cotton, silk, worsted, pottery, hardware, iron, and steel, the products of every clime, are in their place. In the West and the North the land is intersected with railroads, binding together and connecting populous cities, the depôts of the workshops, and the trade of the world. The people are prosperous, thrifty, and orderly, emulous of all the elegancies as well as the solid comforts of life; their trade, though subject to the fluctuations that always characterise the inexperience of new countries, is, in the main, stable and safe. There is no better evidence of this latter fact than the wealth of those New York, Philadelphia, and Boston firms who have during the last thirty years persistently followed the Western trade. They have accumulated, while their contemporaries doing a Southern trade have, one after another, sunk into poverty and oblivion. The trade—that is, the demand for seaboard goods, domestic and foreign—of the free states is incalculably greater than that of the South. The Western trade alone five times as large, at least, than that of the whole South, and is likely in the next ten years to rapidly extend itself. As regards its wants, in good seasons—nay, in very ordinary seasons—the most strained production of our domestic manufactures will not supply more than two-thirds of its needs, particularly in hardware, iron, and steel; and the other third, in fairly prosperous seasons, would always make the North American trade in England extremely active. Now, will it pay a nation like England, carrying its principles of its amity in the pockets of its interests, to alienate a people whose trade is so large? The question of principle, justice, right, and consistency may be ignored altogether, although Americans of late looked on England as the great foster-mother of national virtue. What eventuations of Southern independence are to be looked for in the future? The indolent, ignorant, adventurous, and reckless white populations of the South transformed by a military government into soldiers, and led in vast armies of legal fillibusters to conquer Mexico, Cuba, and various parts of Central America; infesting the tropics with piratical fleets, and giving reins to the principles so odious to Great Britain during the past few years, of "extending the area of freedom" southward, till the Southern isles and the old dominions of Spain shall be one with the Confederate Republic. What party in the United States created the Mexican war, annexed Texas, proclaimed the Ostend manifesto, lusted for Cuba, and defied Great Britain's oceanic police efforts as against the slave trade? That party which spoke the voice of the South, pandered to its desires, and carried out its designs,—the recently great and ever victorious Democratic party, now fully awakened to a sense of its mistakes, and which it is ready to blot out with its blood on the battle-fields of this great Union.

Trade remains without perceptible improvement, and distrust in the future prevails in financial and business circles. But in the opinion of many a successful action in the field by the United States troops would soon revive confidence, and start trade in many of its usual channels. The currency of the Western States is now being settled on the more solid basis of their own and other reliable securities, and on specie, which is beginning to flow thither in large volumes, in payment for their depreciated Southern securities, and for produce sold in our eastern markets. The West will, therefore, contribute at least some of its usual quota to our seaboard supply business. The establishment of a United States Bank, by which to regulate the currency, the exchanges, and, in some degree, the trade of the country, is now freely talked of. A new bankrupt law is also much demanded; and, doubtless, both these measures will be carried through some approaching session of Congress. The attention of the country is greatly occupied with the war policy of the administration. The Government is straining every energy in the arming of the vast number of volunteers offering for the campaign, and will soon be in a condition, if necessary, to place 500,000 men in the field. All its dockyards, foundries, and machine shops are running night and day; and vast numbers of private concerns have immense contracts, keeping them ceaselessly employed at all hours and days.

Money continues easy to undoubted borrowers, with good securities, but business-paper is generally avoided by lenders. In July, August, and September much business-paper matures; and those months past it is supposed affairs will gradually and surely revive. The amount of specie in our City (New York) banks is about $39,000,000. Exchange rules at 103 to 105½, but there are neither bills nor demand; the importation of specie is, therefore, still profitable.

The copper market is still quiet, and Lake Superior ingot begins to arrive quite freely, and is offered, without buyers, at 19 c.; there are some foreign orders here at much lower figures. Prices, however, are at present firmly maintained, the lowest sale of Lake Superior being this week at 18¾ c.; Bergenport and Baltimore ingots, 18 c. to 18¾ c., cash; sheathing copper, 23½ c., six months; yellow metal sheathing, 17 c., six months; Chili, no movement.—Iron: In pig the sales are small, but stocks strongly held; prices are nominal at $20 to $21, cash. Cleveland pig-iron, which is becoming popular here, $19, cash, but no buyers; this brand is likely to have a good run in the States. American Irons: Furnaces are largely blowing out, the make will be curtailed from half to two-thirds. Bars, no movement; prices nominal, and stocks diminishing. Sheet-iron, no sales to report.—Spelter: Sales at 4¼ c. for best; market extremely flat. Tin: Some 50 tons Straits have changed hands at private terms; holders 24 c. for Straits, 25½ c. to 26 c. for Banca. Britannia ware and other manufactures doing nothing, and manufactories generally closed.—Lead continues to droop; Missouri refined has sold at 4¾ c., cash. The supplies of lead from the south-west continue to reach New York, and are sold for what they will realise.—Tin-plates: Market very quiet; 1-3d X offered from store at $7¾ to $8, cash; ternes, no sale; common coke tin held at $6¼ to $6½, cash, no recent sales to report; coke ternes nominal at $5¾, from store.—T. J. POPE, Broker.

It is no more than we might expect that, after the serious fall in the standard for copper ore last week, and the further decline in metallic copper since, the MINING SHARE MARKET is rather dull and depressed, and very little business doing, except in a few speculative shares. The price of metals is becoming serious to the producers of ores, and we can only hope, for the sake of humanity as well as of commerce, that the Americans will soon shake hands again, and that trade and confidence may revive. The chief business since our last has been in East Caradon, East Grenville, Marke Valley, Wheal Ludcott, North Downs, North Minera, Deep Level, Unity, Sortridge Consols, East Alfred, Cook's Kitchen, Pendeen, Stray Park, Trelawny, Mary Ann, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Carn Camborne, and West Polmear. East Caradon shares have been firm, and leave off 24½, 25; at the meeting, on the 11th, we understand a dividend of 10s. per share will be declared. The latest report values the western end at the 60 at 100*l.* per fm.; the eastern end, 40*l.* per fathom. South Frances, 135 to 140; in our last a clerical error occurred, which entirely changed the meaning of what we wrote—for "the prospects at the mine are very favourable, *often* cutting good courses of ore in the," &c.—it should have been "for" instead of "often." Cook's Kitchen shares have been flatter, and leave off 29, 31; the lode continues rich in the shaft, and the bottom level improving. East Grenville shares have been firm, and less free from fluctuation, and they leave off 44s., 46s.; on Wednesday a telegram was received at the office, stating the shaft had improved, and worth full 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The latest report states—"That the lode in the shaft is worth from 2 to 3 tons; the 35 west, about 1 ton, and likely to improve; the 25 west, 2 feet wide, yielding stones of ore." Wheal Grenville shares have been much more in demand, and leave off 2 to 2¼; every foot driven west in East Grenville is of importance to this mine. Pendeen shares have been in good request, and leave off 5½ to 6; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 2100*l.* 18s. 2d., and the report is very favourable. In the 106, south of engine-shaft, there is now a very promising tin lode, which is considered a favourable and important addition to the prospects. East Carn Brea, 7½ to 8; at the meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 4s. per share was made; the balance against the mine, without crediting the ores sold in May and June, was 545*l.* 4s. 11d. The report is favourable; the south lode in the 40, west of the cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. The next sampling will be about 80 tons of copper ore. East Alfred shares have been in demand, and leave off 35s. to 40s. Camborne Vean shares have advanced to 2½, 3, and large business done. Stray Park shares advanced to 40, 43, soon after our last, but receded again, and leave off 34, 36; we understand a call will be made at the meeting of 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* Great Wheal Martha, 1⅜ to 1⅝; the rise going up from the 40, to meet the winze sinking from the 30, is nearly communicated. The 30 end, in 14 fms. driving, is said to have yielded 150 tons of ore, and looks well for the 40. The lode in the 20 west, from Thomas's shaft, has improved to 3 tons of ore per fm.

Great Retallack shares have been flatter, and leave off at 18s. to 20s.; the 500 tons of blende sold on Thursday for 737*l.* 10s., or 1*l.* 9s. 6d. per ton, showing a further decline in that ore; indeed, spelter, the zinc of commerce, and which is made from the ores of blende, in the absence of any demand for America, is so low and dreary of sale that it becomes a matter of consideration for the shareholders in Retallack whether they will go on selling such large quantities in a falling market, and if it would not be more prudent to reduce their costs by getting down the shaft to the 40 as soon as possible, where there are fine prospects for lead, and to lay open the blende ground, so that larger returns might be made when the price improved and became more remunerative. Since the 1st of January in this year the mine has sold blende to the value of 4000*l.*, and is still opening out large quantities. Rosewarne, after reaching 35, declined, and leave off at 22 to 24. The discovery which at one time seemed to be important is not looking so well.

At the North Basset meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 3s. per share was made; the balance against the mine was 794*l.* 5s. 6d. South Carn Brea, 3 to 3¼. Wheal Trelawny have been more enquired for, and leave off 14½ to 15; the capels of the lode have been cut into in the 173, and the lode will shortly be seen. Great South Tolgus, 3 to 3¼. East Tolgus, 50 to 52; at the meeting, on Thursday, a call of 4*l.* per share was made; the lode in the shaft continues worth from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. Alfred Consols, 1⅛ to 1¼; Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 34; Calvadnack, 7⅜ to 8½; Devon Great Consols, not quite so firm, 360 to 365. Carn Brea, 80 to 85; Ding Dong, 9 to 11; East Devon Consols, 2 to 2¼. East Basset continue flat at 82½ to 87½. East Wheal Russell have again receded, leaving off 3½ to 3¾. Garlidna United, 6¼ to 6½; Great Wheal Alfred, 10s. to 12s.; Great Wheal Fortune, 12½ to 13, and not quite so much doing. Herodsfoot, 39 to 40; Lady Bertha, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Marke Valley, 8½ to 9; Merllyn, 20s. to 25s., and firm. New Seton, 53 to 56; North Dolcoath, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; North Downs, 4⅛ to 4⅜; North Minera, 28s. to 30s.; North Robert, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; North Roskear, 18 to 20; North Treskerby, 22 to 24; Providence Mines, 35 to 36. Sortridge Consols, 12s. to 13s., and flatter; South Caradon receded to 300, 310; St. Day United, 10s. to 12s.; St. Ives Consols, 32½ to 35; Tamar Consols, 1⅜ to 2; Treloweth, 3¼ to 4; Wendron Consols, 15 to 17; West Polmear, 18s. to 19s., and firmer. West Bryn Gwiog, 34 to 36; West Caradon, 48 to 50; West Rose Down, 11½ to 12½; West Seton, 335 to 340; West Stray Park, 4 to 4½; Wheal Basset, 85 to 90; Wheal Buller, 95 to 100; Wheal Clifford, 180 to 185; Wheal Harriett, 35s. to 37s. 6d.; Wheal Ludcott, 3⅜ to 3⅝. Wheal Margaret, 43 to 45, and not so much doing; Wheal Seton, 73 to 76; Wheal Union, 2¼ to 3; Wheal Unity, 18s. to 19s.

On the Stock Exchange, transactions in Mining Shares have been limited during the week, without any important change in prices. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining shares:—East Caradon, 24½, 24¼; Stray Park, 38½; East Wheal Russell, 3¾; Great South Tolgus, 3½; South Caradon, 303½; North Wheal Basset,

4¼. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Worthing, ¼; Bon Accord, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½; Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1¼; Kapunda, 2⅛, 2¼; Port Phillip, ¼; Australian, ⅛, 1. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—St. John Del Rey, 34⅛, 34⅜, 34½, 35, 35⅛, 35¼, 33, 33½; Linares, 8¼; United Mexican, 5⅛, 5¼, 5⅜, 5⅝; Cobre, 39¼.

Colonial Mining Shares have been steady "outside" during the week, and maintained previous quotations. Worthing shares, although quiet, leave off at ⅛, ¼, and are expected to see a better price ere long. Great Northern, 1⅛, 1¼; Kapunda, 2⅛, 2⅜ ex div.; Port Phillip, ¼, 1; business being quoted at ¼ Australian Copper, ⅞, 1; Bon Accord leave off 1⅜, 1½, rather better. Business in Foreign Shares has been principally confined to St. John Del Rey shares, which have fluctuated, and leave off at 33, 34, ex div.; General are quoted 23, 24, ex div. ot 1*l.* per share declared at the meeting on Thursday, this being the second dividend paid out of profits this year. United Mexican have reached 5⅜, but leave off 5¼, 5⅜. Copiapo quoted nominally 6, 8; the agent's report to hand is most discouraging, the mines looking very poor. Linares, 7¼, 8¼; nothing doing. Labuan Coal are quoted 2¼, 2½ prem.

There has been a brisk business in the shares of new undertakings, amongst which are quoted Seend Iron, ⅛, ¾ prem.; Commercial Copper, ⅛, ½ prem.; Ocean Marine Insurance, 3⅛, 3⅞ prem.; Universal Marine Insurance, 5-16, 3-16 dis.; Natal Land, ⅛, ⅜ prem.; China and Japan Steam, par.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the five months ending May 31, 1861; and also as compared with the five months ending May 31, 1860; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.

	1860.		1861.		Decrease.
Coals and culm	£1,226,733		£1,380,365		—
Hardwares and cutlery	1,416,922		1,336,558		£ 80,364
Machinery:—					
Steam-engines	£418,036	£462,446			
Other sorts	885,054=1,303,090	1,072,367=	1,534,813		—
Total	£3,946,745		£4,251,736		
Metals:—Iron—Pig	£334,420	£412,814			
Bar, bolt, rod	973,937	786,148			
Railway	1,322,402	1,290,478			
Wire	106,155	97,743			
Cast	282,175	225,238			
Wrought	1,252,532= 4,271,621	1,135,520=	3,947,941		323,680
Steel	368,876		308,388		60,488
Copper—Unwrought	372,125	198,616			
Sheets	757,503	556,379			
Wrought	81,920= 1,211,548	87,085=	842,080		369,468
Brass	69,350		68,013		1,337
Lead—Pig	215,406	163,747			
Ore	73,132= 288,538	60,602=	224,349		64,189
Tin—Unwrought	136,852	138,778			
Plates	665,850= 802,702	401,549=	540,327		262,375
Grand total	£10,959,380		£10,182,834		£1,161,901
Less increase—Coals, 153,632*l.*; machinery, 231,723*l.*					385,355
Total decrease					£ 776,546

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2852 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,217*l.* 14s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 119*l.* 11s.; average produce, 6¼; average price per ton, 4*l.* 19s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 184 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
May 30	4618	£131 0 0	6¾	£5 11 0	£87 11 0
June 6	4351	132 3 0	5⅞	5 0 6	85 10 0
„ 13	3290	126 16 0	6⅜	5 6 0	83 10 0
„ 20	5258	121 9 0	6⅜	5 1 0	78 10 6
„ 27	2852	119 11 0	6½	4 19 6	77 1 0

Compared with the sale of last week, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 10*l.* 17s., and in the price per ton of ore about 13s. 7d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1608 tons of ore were sold, realising 22,256*l.* 2s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 96*l.* 3s.; average produce, 16⅝; average price per ton, 13*l.* 16s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 267 tons 6¼ cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
May 21	1968	£110 18 6	12 5-16	£12 2 0	£98 5 0
June 4	998	113 6 9	9 11-16	8 15 0	90 4 0
June 18	2442	99 18 0	15⅛	12 17 6	85 3 6
June 25	1608	96 18 0	16⅝	13 16 6	83 5 0

Compared with last sale the decline has been—in the standard, about 2*l.* 5s.; and in the price per ton of ore about 7s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month the decline has been—in the standard 15*l.* 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2*l.* 10s. 8d. Of the 1608 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 341 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 10¾, and sold at an average standard of 103*l.* 4s. = 8*l.* 17s. 6d. per ton of ore. The remaining 1267 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 18 5-16, and sold at an average standard of 95*l.*= 15*l.* 3s. 6d. per ton of ore. On July 16, there will be offered for sale 2516 tons of ore, from Berehaven, Cobre, Knockmahon, Australian, Laxey, Ookip, Africa, Turkey, and France.

The following dividends have been declared during June:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
West Wheal Seton	£10 0 0	£ 4,000 0 0
Dolcoath	8 0 0	2,864 0 0
Herodsfoot	2 0 0	2,048 0 0
Derwent Mines	5 0 0	1,400 0 0
Lisburne	3 0 0	1,200 0 0
Wheal Basset	2 0 0	1,024 0 0
Bedford Consols	0 3 6	700 0 0
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	512 0 0
Spearne Moor	1 0 0	280 0 0
St. John del Rey	2 10 0	27,500 0 0
General Mining Association	1 0 0	25,000 0 0
Kapunda	0 2 0	6,800 0 0
Total		£73,328 0 0

At the Derwent Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 5*l.* per share, payable Sept. 30.

At Carn Brea Mine meeting, on June 20 (Mr. George Marsh Harrison in the chair), the accounts for the twelve months ending December showed—Balance last audit, 10,419*l.* 5s.; black tin sold, 45,978*l.* 15s. 3d.; copper ore sold, 14,084*l.* 5s. 8d.; mundic sold, 493*l.* 9s.; old stores sold, 106*l.* 4s. 11d.; interest and discounts, 95*l.* 14s. 10d. =71,177*l.* 14s. 8d.—Mine cost, 45,366*l.* 3s. 4d.; lord's dues, 3106*l.* 3s. 2d.; management and office expenses, 735*l.* 6s. 4d.; travelling expenses and holding meetings in Cornwall, 20*l.*; dividends paid during the year, 14,000*l.*: leaving credit balance, 7950*l.* 1s. 10d. Capt. John Daw, after reporting upon the various points of operations, remarks that they have during the past few months considerably increased the quantity of tinstuff at surface, and have expended a considerable sum in new machinery, including new winding-engine at Burncoose and man-engine in the centre part of the mine. Since the commencement of the company the adventurers have made an outlay of 15,000*l.*, in return for which they have, to the end of 1860, received 267,500*l.* in the shape of dividends. Besides the dividends paid the mine's produce has created the plant, now valued as if to be broken up at 40,000*l.*, but which must have cost nearer 100,000*l.*

At Fowey Consols meeting, on June 18, the accounts for four months ending April showed a loss of 268*l.* 19s., which deducted from the credit balance at the previous account left 3054*l.* 19s. 7d. to be carried to credit of next account. The copper ore sold had amounted to 10,742*l.*

At East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 796*l.* 5s.; mine cost for April, 573*l.* 12s. 7d.; May, 859*l.* 8s. 11d.; subsist ditto, 86*l.* 18s. 6d.; ditto, June, 263*l.* 0s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 497*l.* 13s. 11d.; dues, 124*l.* 9s. 5d.=2405*l.* 4s. 3d.—Copper ore sold, 1433*l.* 9s. 2d.; arsenic, 32*l.* 17s.; tin, 801*l.* 7s. 6d.; wolfram, 29*l.* 10s.: showing loss, 108*l.* 0s. 7d., and debit balance, 904*l.* 5s. 7d. The report stated that the lode in the engine-shaft, 3½ fms. below the 140, was worth 80*l.* per fm. for copper and tin; 140 east, poor; 140 west, worth 80*l.* per fm.; 130 west, ½ ton per fm.; winze below the 130, worth 50*l.* per fm.; 100 east, on south lode, poor; 90 east, poor; winze below the 80, worth for tin 7*l.* per fm.; two rises in the back of the 80 west, worth 30*l.* and 50*l.* per fm. They hope to have a greater return of tin for the next two months.

At Wheal Damsel meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. King in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 578*l.* 8s. 11d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made. Details will be found in another column.

At the Garden Mine meeting, on June 18, the accounts for the three months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 343*l.* 18s. 9d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 719*l.* 19s.=1063*l.* 17s. 9d.—Calls received, 684*l.*; tin sold (deducting 2*l.* 13s. 11d. dues, at 1-22d), 56*l.* 13s. 1d.: leaving debit balance, 323*l.* 4s. 8d. A call of 6*l.* per share was made. Capt. Nicholas White reported that during the past quarter they have completed the erection of their engine, and have placed skips at the whim-shaft for drawing, both of which work admirably.

At Furze Hill Wood Consols meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. W. Stephens in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending April showed—Calls received, 150*l.*- Balance last audit, 13*l.* 1s. 9d.; mine cost, 68*l.* 5s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 68*l.* 12s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The Chairman said he was happy to inform them that the lode cut into at the 20 had every appearance of being one of great value, and as this was the first one cut out of six lodes, he thought, from what had been done by the ancient workers, that when the other lodes were seen there was every prospect of their being well remunerated for their outlay. He should recommend that an engine, of not less than 24-in. cylinder, be purchased at once, and erected with all dispatch. The appointment of Mr. E. Betteley as purser was confirmed, and his salary fixed at 4*l.* 4s. per month. Messrs. Stephens, Tremayne, Morcom, Wood, and Gilliard, were appointed the committee. The committee were authorised to purchase and erect an engine, and the necessary pumping, drawing, and stamping machinery. Defaulters will be proceeded against in the Stannaries, unless their calls be paid within 14 days. Capts. Gregory and Pomroy reported upon the various points of operation, and that they fully believe a short time will bring the mine into a profitable state of working.

At East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 545*l.* 4s. 11d. A call of 4s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 165*l.* 5s. 6d.; and for ores sold, 783*l.* 12s. 5d. The cost in the two months had been heavy, in consequence of a breakage to the new plunger-lift.

At North Wheal Basset meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 794*l.* 5s. 6d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 363*l.* 5s.; and for ores sold, 946*l.* 13s. 5d. The committee were requested to apply to Mr. J. F. Basset for a remission of the dues until the mine shall again become profitable.

At South Condurrow Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Weston in the chair), the accounts for three months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 163*l.* 18s.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 678*l.* 3s. 7d. = 842*l.* 1s. 7d.—Calls received, 767*l.* 5s.: leaving debit balance, 74*l.* 16s. 7d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report of Captains Joseph Vivian and William Thomas will be found amongst our Mining Correspondence.

At Wheal Jane (Kea) meeting, on June 20, the accounts for four months ending April showed—Balance last audit, 685*l.* 13s. 5d.; black tin, tin, and other ores sold, and carriage, 3780*l.* 1s. 7d.=4465*l.* 15s.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 3908*l.* 12s.: leaving credit balance, 557*l.* 3s. The loss on the four months' working was 128*l.* 10s. 5d. Capts. W. Giles and Thomas Bray reported—"Our tribute department is looking well at present for tin. Having incurred a considerable expense by the purchase and erection of the steam-whim (which is working remarkably well), boiler, and other necessary appendages, on which we have charged and paid upwards of 650*l.*; but for this we should actually have made a profit of 522*l.* on the four months' working, notwithstanding the fall of 10*l.* per ton in the price of black tin, which has made a difference of 350*l.* We have working 15 tutwork bargains, and 21 tribute pitches, employing 48 men and 39 boys on tutwork, and 68 men and 2 boys on tribute; and on surface, 27 men, 12 boys, and 28 girls, making in all 224 throughout the mine."

At the Great Crinnis Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Lambert in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 941*l.* 14s. 7d. A call of 4s. per share was made, and the committee were re-elected.

At South Lady Bertha adjourned general meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Capital account last audit, 5323*l.* 14s. 7d.; four months' labour cost, to April, 427*l.* 9s. 2d.; paid into court, 152*l.* 10s.; discount, 26*l.* 11s. 3d.; water rent, 81*l.* 5s.=6011*l.* 11s.; capital account, 4885*l.* 8s. 4d.; call, 681*l.* 5s.; copper ore sold, 205*l.* 10s. 1d.: leaving a debit balance of 239*l.* 7s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. The report of the agent, as well as that of Captain T. Richards, was read, drawing attention to the recent improvement in the lode at the 40, from which good ore is being broken, some very fine stones having been sent to the office for inspection. Should this discovery hold good, a very favourable future for the mine is anticipated. Messrs. Nelson, Stewart, Oliver, Lindo, and Yarrow were elected the committee for the ensuing three months.

At the Buller and Basset Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Dearle in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 467*l.* 12s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Treweatha Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Balster in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 869*l.* 4s. 6d.; mine cost, Feb. to May, 511*l.* 19s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 277*l.* 8s. 8d.; interest on loan, 8*l.* 4s. 2d.=1666*l.* 16s. 6d. —Calls received, 763*l.* 4s.; sale of old materials, 41*l.* 9s. 1d.: leaving debit balance, 862*l.* 3s. 5d. The report of Mr. Wolferstan (the manager) stated that the prospects now were very cheering, and he hoped the mine would ere long be again profitable. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The committee were re-elected.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. Bawden in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2100*l.* 18s. 2d.

At West Wheal Providence meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 1012*l.* 14s. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. Details will be found in another column.

At the Budnick Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1449*l.* 9s. 2d.; cost for four months ending February, 2405*l.* 19s. 10d.: doctor and club, 55*l.* 15s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 1440*l.* 12s. 11d.; Willyams and Co., interest and commission, 52*l.* 15s. 0d.; rents of watercourses, 20*l.*; discounts allowed, 5*l.* 13s. 11d.=5400*l.* 6s. 11d.—Call on 5850 shares, 1462*l.* 10s.; tin sold, 1893*l.* 11s. 2d.: leaving debit balance, 2044*l.* 5s. 9d. A call of 7s. per share was made. Messrs. T. P. Michell, T. Hamilton, Dr. Whitworth, and John James were appointed the committee for the next three months. The purser stated that they had charged four months' costs against three months' returns of tin, and also charged 800*l.* for new machinery and materials. It had cost them in the four months above 100*l.* extra in coal for forking out the mine.

At Wheal Uny meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. P. L. Hinds in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 374*l.* 14s. A call of 2s. per share was made. The committee were re-elected. Details in another column.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 411*l.* 4s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Treworlis Mine meeting, on June 17, the accounts showed a debit balance of 279*l.* 9s. 6d. The salary of the purser was fixed at 6*l.* 6s. per month; the manager, 6*l.* 6s.; and the clerk, 3*l.* 3s. The report of Capts. J. Burgan and B. Dunstan was of a very favourable character; there are several points of interest, and the results may prove of considerable importance to the shareholders.

At the Dale Mine (quarterly) meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 236*l.* 9s. 9d. The whole of the remaining shares had been allotted, thus completing the capital of the company. Details appear in another column.

At Wheal Wrey Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Balance last audit, 1463*l.* 17s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Jan., 1123*l.* 16s. 1d.; Feb., 1123*l.* 2s.; March, 1119*l.* 1s. 11d.=4829*l.* 17s. 1d.—Calls received, 1374*l.* 17s. 6d.; ore sold, 1509*l.* 17s. 2d.; specimens sold, 2*l.* 10s.: leaving debit balance, 1942*l.* 12s. 5d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Clymo, Hancock, and Whitford reported that they had been disappointed in raising the quantity of lead calculated on, also the price of lead is reduced, consequently their loss has been greater than they anticipated; they calculate, however, that their loss will not be so heavy next quarter, as they have this day holed a winze from the 96 to the 106, and will, therefore, be able to increase their returns, and the cost will be kept as low as possible, and they are great hopes of cutting a more productive lode in the 116. The lord (Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart.) has reduced the dues from 1-15th to 1-20th, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to him for his liberality.

At the Lady Eliza Mine meeting, on Tuesday, a call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Ralph reported that he found the adit driven for upwards of 60 fms. passing over a very good course of ore for 8½ fms., which he considers, with a deeper level, can be let on tribute, at 5*l.* per ton for lead, and as the ore would fetch 12*l.* per ton, this would leave good profits; he also reports that a fine lode at No. 2 will be cut after driving 7 or 8 fathoms further; from this lode very fine lumps of ore, weighing ½ cwt., were found more to the south.

At Carnewas Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Hoyle in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 64*l.* It was estimated by Capt. Rutter that it would 750*l.* to sink the shaft from surface to the deep-sea level. The prospects of the undertaking were represented as exceedingly good, a rich lode of iron having been passed through exceeding 80 fms. in length, containing, upon a fair estimate, 40,000 tons, which at a profit of 2s. 6d. per ton, would give a prospective profit of 5000*l.* It was stated that there were very good chances of meeting with a deposit of lead ore, there being several veins charged with mineral to be seen in the cliff which had been but partially worked. A call of 5s. per share was made.

At Coed Mawr Pool Mining Company extraordinary general meeting, held on Thursday, to determine upon the further extension of the water supply and the enlargement of the works, the secretary's balance-sheet showed that, after allowing for 237*l.* 15s. cash received that morning for 20½ tons of ore sold at the stores, the company's indebtedness would be 121*l.* 7s. 5d., in addition to the working costs for the present month. The manager (Capt. M. Wasley) entered minutely into the present state and future prospects of the mine. The failure of the water supply had suspended operations in the deeper and more productive ground for more than a month past. The check was owing to the laying open and extending the drivings on the new lode discovered near the boundary shaft, which had greatly increased the rush of water in the deeper levels. The long-continued dry weather had also acted injuriously. But by enlarging the Bod Lake barriers, 10 feet additional supply could be secured, and by conducting an extra stream into Fridd reservoir a further stock would be held in reserve for extremely dry seasons, a mile and half nearer to the works. Other resources were also available, and he had no doubt whatever that by the expenditure of 200*l.* or 300*l.* extra in such works, the supply would be ample to clear the present deepest levels, and to enable the sinking to be continued at least 10 or 15 fms. further, when, if the lodes now productive at the 20 should be found to increase in value, the company would, no doubt, decide upon further sinking and extending by steam-power. The meeting resolved,—That having heard Captain Wasley explanations, and considered his plans for the extension of the water-power, to further prove the value of the mine, he be instructed to carry out the same; and a call of 4s. per share was made, to discharge all debts, and provide means for such further extension.

At the General Mining Association (annual) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. A. C. Bridge in the chair), the accounts showed a nett profit for the year of 49,612*l.*, out of which a dividend of 15s. per share was paid in January, and upon the present occasion a further dividend of 15s., and a bonus of 5s. per share, free of income tax, was declared, making 35s. for the year, which payments absorbed 43,750*l.* During the year the sales of coal were 304,972 tons, being an increase on the previous year of 39,683 tons.

At the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Hayman in the chair), the special resolutions passed at the previous meeting, authorising the directors to issue debentures for any sum not exceeding 20,000*l.*, was confirmed. Details will be found in another column.

LEEDS, JUNE 27.—The Mining Market continues inactive, and participates to some extent in the general dulness and depression:—Brea Consols 18s. to 20s.; Craven Moor, 3s. to 4s.; Hebden Moor, ⅞ to 1⅛; Merrifield Mine, 10s. to 9s. dis.; North Hallenbeagle, 18s. to 26s.; Nidderdale, par to pm.; Wensleydale, 7s. to 7s. 6d.

NORTH JANE.—The discovery of a lode of tin near Ker's shaft, valued by the agents of this and two other mines at 70*l.* per fathom, continues good, and will add greatly to the value of the mine, which is now extensively worked. The machinery, stamps, burning-house, &c., are undergoing alterations and improvements, which, when completed, will add greatly to their value and efficiency, both as to the quantity of work performed and doing it well, two valuable essentials in mining—a saving of time and money.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

THE COMMERCIAL COPPER SMELTING COMPANY.—We understand that Messrs. P. Austruther, C. Holland, J. Labouchere, and W. Wheelwright have resigned their seats as directors, and that Mr. E. J. Cole has vacated his office as secretary.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS—THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.—The quarterly meeting of ironmasters falling during the week that had been appointed for the meeting of the members of this institute at Birmingham, it has been decided to postpone the meeting for one week. The advertisement of postponement appears in another column.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 20th June.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	38	£24 11 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Wheal Wrey Consols	21½	15 1 6	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	21½	15 1 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	24	6 3 6	Cookson & Co.

Sold on the 27th June.

Westminster	100	11 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Macsysafn	20	11 0 0	ditto
Mount Pleasant	65	11 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	5	12 1 6	A Eyton.
ditto	5	12 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Hendre Ucha	8½	11 7 6	ditto
Trelogan	3½	11 10 0	ditto
Pool Park	15	11 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanerchyraur	25	12 10 0	ditto
Dyfngwm	25	11 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhoswydol	11	10 15 6	ditto
Lower Park	8	11 5 6	A. Courage & Co.
Foxdale	100	14 5 0	—

BLENDE.

Sold on the 25th June.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Great Retallack	300	£1 9 6	Vivian & Sons.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 19th June.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Par Consols	11 6 0 13	£70 10 0	£ 797 1 2	—
ditto	4 15 1 23	58 0 0	276 16 5	—

Sold on the 20th June.

Pedn-an-drea	10 3 2 20	—	711 12 8	—

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 5, and sold at Swansea June 25.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	58	13	£ 9 17 0	Cobre	46	20⅝	£16 15
ditto	51	13¼	10 4 6	ditto	14	57⅛	45 12 6
ditto	47	22½	17 15 0	Cuba	71	20⅜	16 7 6
ditto	41	22⅜	17 14 0	ditto	66	19¾	16 10 6
ditto	9	53½	41 17 0	ditto	63	20½	16 10 0
ditto	8	52¾	42 1 6	ditto	58	19⅜	16 10 0
ditto	1	29	22 14 0	ditto	47	20¾	16 13 0
ditto	96	12⅞	10 4 0	Berehaven	117	9¾	7 15 6
ditto	94	12¾	10 4 0	ditto	79	9⅜	7 18 0
ditto	89	13	10 5 0	Knockmahon	98	13⅛	10 17 6
ditto	97	12½	10 9 0	ditto	47	11	9 2 6
ditto	92	14	10 10 0	Union	29	11¼	8 8 0
ditto	95	14	10 16 6	ditto	21	71½	58 11 0
ditto	53	19½	16 0 6	ditto	21	72	58 1 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	401	£11,505 10 6	Knockmahon	145	£ 1,491 15 6
Cuba	305	5,032 6 6	Union	71	2,692 14 6
Berehaven	196	1,533 15 6			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners Company	151	£1912 4 6
Freeman and Co.	196	1533 15 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	475½	5002 12 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	86	2799 15 0
Vivian and Sons	165½	2452 12 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	291	3795 4 6
Mines Royal Co.	47	782 11 0
Mason and Elkington	161	2119 0 6
F. Bankart	35	1858 6 6
Total	1608	£22,256 2 6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea on July 16.—Berehaven 754—Cobre 650—Cuba 463—French Ore 206—Knockmahon 144—Australian 111—Laxey 110—Ookip 19—Australian 18—African 16—Australian Regulus 13—Turkish Ore 13.—Total, about 2516 tons.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10¾	£ 8 17 6	£103 4 0
Foreign	18 5-16	15 3 6	95 0 0
Sale	16⅝	£13 16 6	£96 3 0

Totals—British, 341; Foreign, 1267=1608 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9 11-16	£ 8 4 0	£108 3 6
Foreign	19	16 3 6	96 18 6
Sale	15½	£12 17 6	£ 99 18 0

Totals—British, 1011; Foreign, 1431=2442 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled June 12, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, June 27.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Fowey Consols	90	£8 5 6	South Caradon	40	£16 2 6
ditto	82	5 2 6	ditto	25	5 10 0
ditto	79	5 8 0	ditto	20	10 9 6
ditto	78	6 7 0	West Damsel	74	3 10 6
ditto	71	4 15 0	ditto	71	2 12 6
ditto	64	1 6 6	ditto	67	3 10 6
Great Wheal Busy	95	1 17 6	ditto	52	4 9 6
ditto	75	3 2 6	ditto	47	4 12 6
ditto	71	3 0 0	ditto	42	3 13 6
ditto	70	2 0 6	South Crinnis	81	5 18 6
ditto	69	3 10 6	ditto	79	5 6 6
ditto	50	2 12 6	Wheal Polmear	51	7 19 6
ditto	27	6 9 6	ditto	50	5 10 6
United Mines	100	3 14 6	ditto	26	9 17 0
ditto	83	2 5 6	Gonamena	57	6 8 0
ditto	80	3 16 6	ditto	43	3 0 6
ditto	54	1 9 0	ditto	1	35 10 6
ditto	50	1 18 6	Craddock Moor	69	7 19 0
ditto	38	2 18 0	ditto	16	3 16 6
ditto	30	0 14 0	Wheal Mary Great Con.	56	5 12 0
ditto	21	3 3 6	ditto	15	2 8 6
South Caradon	90	6 2 6	Prideaux Wood	56	4 5 6
ditto	77	7 12 0	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	41	6 10 6
ditto	65	5 18 6	East Tolgus	32	4 11 6
ditto	58	8 15 6	Creegbrawse	20	3 2 6
ditto	45	16 12 6	Wheal Damsel	9	5 7 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Fowey Consols	464	£2508 19 0	Craddock Moor	85	£ 609 15 0
Great Wheal Busy.	457	1316 11 0	Wh. Mary Gt. Con.	71	349 19 6
United Mines	456	1239 15 0	Prideaux Wood	56	259 8 0
South Caradon	420	3770 13 0	Gram. & St. Aubyn	41	267 10 6
West Damsel	353	1287 16 6	East Tolgus	32	146 8 0
South Crinnis	160	900 12 0	Creegbrawse	20	62 10 0
Wheal Polmear	127	959 1 6	Wheal Damsel	9	48 7 6
Gonamena	101	530 8 0			

Average Standard £119 11 0 | Average Produce 6⅛
Average Price per ton £4 19 6
Quantity of Ore 2852 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 184 tons 11 cwts.
Amount of Money £14,217 14 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard £121 9 0.—Average Produce 6⅜
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £131 0 0.—Produce, 6⅝.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	363	£1276 11 7
Vivian and Sons	337	1939 7 0
Freeman and Co.	122	695 9 0
Grenfell and Sons	56	239 8 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	770½	3547 15 11
Williams, Foster, and Co.	157	931 6 0
Mason and Elkington	379	2171 12 0
Copper Miners' Company	238½	2231 0 10
Charles Lambert	214	616 11 8
Sweetland and Co.	215	568 12 6
Total	2852	£14,217 14 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and parcels.—Wheal Clifford 600—West Seton 513—South Frances 265—North Roskear, &c., 233—Wheal Basset 201—South Wheal Tolgus 197—East Basset 145—Wheal Seton, &c., 144—Tresavean 112—North Crofty 102—West Stray Park 83—Wheal Harriett 74—Tolcarne 72—South Basset 47—Wheal Uny 22—Polyn Wood 8—West Condurrow 3.—Total, 2821 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels. West Basset 451—Great Wheal Alfred 328—Alfred Consols 244—Par Consols 226—Tolvadden 205—Wheal Margery 180—West Alfred Consols 140—Copper Hill 135—Botallack 131—Wheal Anna 104—North Basset 103—Wheal Buller 101—Great South Tolgus 83—East Carn Brea 78—East Rosewarne 73—Wheal Agar 63—West Treveiyan 61—Pedn-an-drea 48—South Cronver 47—New Wheal Hender 29—Clijah and Wentworth 27—South Carn Brea 20—Gurlyn 12—St. Ives Consols 9.—Total, 2898 tons.

FOURTH SALE IN JUNE.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1851	3283	9⅝	£20,945 6 0	£ 94 17 0	£86 6 0	£84 0
1852	3753	8⅞	24,553 2 0	114 8 0	80 11 0	98 0
1853	4681	7¼	29,458 1 0	120 16 0	84 2 0	107 10
1854	4340	6⅝	27,037 4 0	141 4 0	97 19 0	126 0
1855	4024	6¼	24,819 2 0	144 17 0	100 4 0	128 0
1856	5446	6⅛	27,704 18 6	128 3 0	83 3 0	123 0
1857	5223	5¾	25,445 1 0	133 13 0	85 9 0	117 0
1858	4746	5¾	21,967 12 6	129 9 0	81 4 0	107 10
1859	4722	6	22,087 5 0	125 2 0	77 10 0	107 10
1860	2839	6¾	15,944 10 0	125 13 0	88 7 6	102 10

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

JOHN R. PIKE, MINE SHAREBROKER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

REMARKS.—Since the appearance of the first of this series of papers the commercial situation, as our neighbours across the Channel would term it, has not altered one jot for the better. Money is still dear. Metals slow of sale, with falling prices. Our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic getting nearer and nearer to the much-dreaded arbitrement of arms; and speculation in everything and everywhere flat and difficult. It were easy to state in detail and with conclusive minuteness the system of ratiocination which governs the tendency of men to run as a body in one direction, but the most facile pen would fail to convince a majority of their error. "Follow the leader" is with men young and old, great and small, an accepted maxim, as constituting a portion of that verbal code which is the incorporated worldly wisdom of the race. Very homely illustrations of the "follow-the-leader" system may be easily given. Few persons indeed have not witnessed the certainty with which a whole flock of sheep will follow a leader through an irregular gap in a hedge, never enquiring (on the presumption that sheep have a vocabulary) at all whether they are going to perdition or elysium. Or who has not noticed the orderly manner in which a lot of geese will follow, Indian file, on the heels of some *wiseacre* of a gander, whether to pastures green or durance vile they have not the remotest conception. So it is with men. Call it fashion if you will, or designate it by whatever appellation fancy may suggest. It is quite clear that men speculate because others do; and not in the exercise of an enlightened discretion so much as in a spirit of self-depreciation and abasement.

It has been argued time out of mind—and, I believe, the argument approves itself as sound to the judgment of most thinking men—that the proper time to buy anything whatever which is the subject of exchange is when it is cheap, and to sell when it is dear. On this rule the professional speculator acts. It matters not to him whether public holders of stock are in a fright sacrificing their property by forced sales, or whether in a paroxysm of confidence they are forcing prices up to an unnatural and unwarrantable extent. In the latter case, if operating for time, he sells against the public, knowing that prices must fall; and in the former buys all before him, equally confident that prices must rise, well knowing that an artificial state of things is destitute of the elements of permanency, and must rectify itself in spite of any efforts to the contrary; while, on the other hand, should he be buying for money, the public who are forcing sales at ridiculously low prices are simply transferring their stock to his strong box, from which it only goes out at high prices, when the public taste runs in that direction. I should like to see the amateur take a leaf out of the professional speculator's book; to bring ordinary business sagacity to bear on its speculative investments; and to eschew effectually that baneful "follow-the-leader" system, which is characterised by nothing so prominently as its irrationality.

A stock argument with those who either do not understand or will not understand British mining is,—"Oh! but see how prices do tumble whenever the demand for shares slacken, going nearly to nothing if an end or stem should fail, the stopes not yield quite so much, or a sale of ore not come quite up to a computed quantity." All this is very true; and, as regards the first, the obvious reply is that on a very moderate demand shares advance with as much rapidity as they fall; these two conditions must be coexistent. Owing to the nature of mining, extremes cannot always be avoided; and, knowing this, the wise man is he who avails himself of both when they do arise, and, as a rule, endeavours to steer an intermediate course. These very extremes constitute the great charm of mining in the eyes of the speculator *per se;* they belong, as a rule, to mines in progress of development, when a very slight change in the geological strata is a sign, and a small string of ore coming into an otherwise unproductive lode, or possibly even a few scattered stones, may be taken as a token of success. In dividend-paying properties extensive fluctuations in prices rarely occur without some really very solid cause, and on that account must be looked upon with a different eye, and judged by altogether another standard.

There is one particular in which mines must be judged very differently than most other securities, and that is the nominal prices, equivalent to an atrocious discount on the paid-up capital of various properties so represented. I am free to confess that the look of the last page of the *Mining Journal* is to those ignorant of mining matters not a very inviting specimen of commercial literature; the values marked as "last prices," when no business is marked, being productive of more unpleasant correspondence between brokers and their clients than the generality of people will feel inclined to admit. It is doubtless very annoying to be told by your broker that a share marked forty shillings in the *Mining Journal* is not worth forty pence in the market; and, again, that a share quoted three pounds is worth in the market a round dozen. This state of things gives rise to furious exchanges both of verbal and written compliments, anything but conducive to the preservation of mental tranquillity; and yet no one can be charged either with direct wrong-doing or carelessness in the matter. It sometimes happens that a mine may be worked for years without a single transaction being done in the shares on the London market, notwithstanding that the shares may have been great favourites with the members at some prior date; and what in such a case is either a broker or journalist to do? Clearly to mark the last price at which the shares were done, leaving a hiatus in the business column.

Speaking of the value of shares, it not unfrequently happens that shares may have a local as distinguished from a general value. Thus, shares in a given mine may be easily saleable at Manchester or Liverpool, which in London would have no recognised value whatever, and *vice versa*. Shares in mines in the North of England are not much known to the generality of London agents; and the same may be said of Scotland, Ireland, and, to some extent, of Wales. It follows, therefore, that the price of a share on the London market is not by any means to be accepted as a sure criterion of value, except in those mines where the bulk of the business is conducted in the metropolis, or, at all events, sufficient to induce the London dealers to examine their merits and keep themselves well informed as to what is going forward. Under such circumstances, it is manifestly unjust for the public to expect exact quotations of all shares, either from the generality of brokers or from the *Mining Journal*. Such information can only be elicited in the case of many mines by diligent enquiry, in which the enquirers have quite as much interest as the parties by whom the information is procured. And, in conclusion, if no man were to require any more of his mining broker than he would of his stock broker, the interest of all would be quite as well served, at a saving of much discursive and personal vituperation. Next week I may have more to say on this question of prices as between brokers and their clients.

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Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

GURLYN.—Will any reader inform me whether the information I have received, that Gurlyn Mine will shortly be in a position to return from 8 to 10 tons of black tin a month, is correct?—A SHAREHOLDER.

CARN VIVIAN MINE.—Referring to the remarks of Mr. Morshead, jun., in the Journal of the 15th inst., I am sorry to find he has not informed you that, at the meeting of the adventurers held on the 20th inst., he admitted that the statements contained in his letter to you, relative to the books being ready and the meeting postponed for Mr. Daniell's convenience, were not true. He might have said with truth that, at each meeting which has been held since I have been purser a balance-sheet showing my receipts and expenditure has been produced, but that owing to the want of Mr. Morshead's accounts I have been hitherto unable to give a general balance-sheet of the mine. Without taking up your space by noticing his other remarks, I would just say that I have no doubt, as soon as the improved position of the mine is made known to the public the shares will cease to be "a mere drug in the market," and that ere long it will be found, if present prospects hold, that we have a good property.—JAMES POLGLASE, Purser.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.—We shall continue our Summary of the Inspectors' Reports in next week's Journal.

MERCHANTS' CHARGES.—I am a small adventurer in a mine on which an engine has been erected (but not worked), and an account-house and other houses built, at an expense of 4000*l.* I understand that this work was done under a contract entered into with a merchant; and that the *real value* of the whole is about 2000*l.*; but the purser has given drafts for the whole 4000*l.*, which are not yet all matured. What I want to know is, whether the contractor can enforce the payment from the company of anything beyond the fair commercial value of the materials supplied and work done? You can, I think, favour me with a reply?—AN ADVENTURER: *June* 28.—[There can be no question but that the merchant can recover the amount secured to him by the acceptances which have been given on behalf of the company, and to defray the amount due upon the contract.]

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Ireland).—I shall feel obliged for any information respecting this mine, as I have not heard anything about it since I paid a deposit on some shares, more than twelve months since.—M. K.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—In the Journal of May 11, Mr. R. Williams asks of the managers why, in their accounts, they take credit for tin sold April 17, and charge costs and bills to end of December only? Very reasonable questions; to which, however, no reply has been given. The next account being near at hand, and as it is generally thought a dividend will be declared, let the committee consider whether it would be wise to pay one and leave four months' cost behind, and credit all sales close up to the day of account? The evil arising from paying too early dividends, and not being able to continue them, has been manifested in Falmouth and Sperries, North Grambler, also in this very mine (Great Wheal Fortune), by the price of shares going back one-half, when the prospects of the mine are as good as ever. The purser, in justice to the shareholders, will act wisely by charging up two months' extra cost, and show the real financial position of the mine; when the prospects will warrant a supposition that dividends can be continued, declare and pay them. There are many uncertainties in mining, and in no mine more so than in Great Wheal Fortune—SHAREHOLDER.

COLLIERY VENTILATION.—A letter from Mr. Ross, in reply to Mr. Ralph Moore, will appear in next week's Journal.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—I quite agree with "A Correspondent," in the Journal of June 8, that it is time the Geological Survey should construct correct lithological maps for the use of the public, whether or not they also produce geological maps for the use of the palæontologist. It is not to be supposed that all men can be educated in the modern school of geology; and if such a course of instruction is essential to the public to know, or believe that a "slate rock in a few past years is a thing transformed from an old sandstone," the sooner such an ideal theory is introduced into scholastic education the better, for that I take to be the foundation of the so-called erroneous colouring of certain geological maps, as showing rocks to be old red sandstone, whereas the geological surveyors themselves admit the series of rocks in such districts are clay-slates of various descriptions, and as, I think, is proved so fully by Mr. Lisabé in his book of Explanations. Why, in the name of common sense, should a Government Geological Survey permit their maps for Devon and Cornwall, or those of the county of Cork, to be coloured as a rock, which they also admit does not in reality exist in either county, except as in a transition state, and turned, according to a fancied theory, from a sandstone into a clay-slate? I consider it high time such fanciful theories are expunged from works published by Government authorities, and that only such terms should be used and colours impressed as truthfully delineate the existing facts, as touching so important a feature as the geological stratification of such important districts of the United Kingdom.—ONE OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

COUNTY CORK AS A MINERAL DISTRICT.—I have been pointedly called upon by "A Mining Speculator" to explain "the apparent mystery" of the Crookhaven Mine, in the county of Cork (which I have said, and still believe, to be a good mineral district), whose shares stand at 17s. paid, and last price only 9s. Feeling assured that company has a good mine, I could not see why there should be different results, whether the head office be in London or in Dublin, until I made some enquiries at the "Corner." I have now only to use "Speculator's" own words to give the explanation required. "The head office is in London," of the hydra-headed genus—one head in London another head in Dublin, the latter one and their friends having invested for the object of legitimate mining, the former one being chiefly concerned in promoting mining in shares; hence, there has been continued discordance between them, the public lose confidence, and the shares recede in value. I also heard at the "Corner" that, to bolster up the expectations so long held out of the shipment of a cargo of ore to market (before it was possible to obtain it by the process of legitimate mining), the cargo of 65 tons of something recently sent to market produced the ominous price of 45s. per ton! Whereas, if copper ore of the usual average character of Irish ores had been shipped, the quantity might not have exceeded a "small" cargo of 20 or 25 tons, but the value would have been from 8*l.* to 10*l.* per ton. No wonder that under such combined circumstances the company's shares are at so great a discount! But the intrinsic capabilities of that mine, and the district, for yielding ores of a fair quality remain uncontradicted, and the fact of the rise in the value of shares in so many Irish mines, as "A Mining Speculator" describes, is to my mind sufficiently confirming and conclusive evidence that, not only the county of Cork, but numerous other districts in Ireland, are rich and abundant in minerals, whether under the practical mining direction of a head office in London or in Dublin, although those of the hydra-headed genus may not be conducive to the interests of shareholders who invest only for legitimate mining.—AN ADVENTURER.

LEAD.—In the Metal Trade remarks, last week, an inaccuracy occurred: the quotations should have been—Sheets, 21*l.* 10s.; Shot, 23*l.* 10s.

Errata.—Last week, in our remarks on "The Free Combustion of Anthracite," some typographical errors escaped attention. In the eleventh line of the second paragraph for "from 32° to 312° read "from 32° to 212°;" in the eighteenth line of the third paragraph for "because they *needed*" read "because they *comprise*;" and in the last line of the fourth paragraph for "are anthracite" read "anthracitic."

*** With the Journal of June 8 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contained—Loss of Life in Mines—Mining in Wales—Mining in Scotland—Metallurgy of Silver and Lead—The Origin of Mineral Veins—The Past and Present Life of the Globe—Geological Map of the Frongoch District, Cardiganshire—Ancient Geology—Mineral Oils of America and Canada—Mineral Coal—Iron and Iron-Making.

*** With the Journal of May 11 a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contained—A Paper on the Great North Tolgus, and the Redruth and Camborne Mining Districts (with Plan); the Second Part of Mr. J. Y. Watson's Cornish Notes, for Out-Adventurers; Account Keeping and Management in Mines; Seal Locks for Safety-Lamps; the Conclusion of Mr. Ralph Moore's Paper on the Risca Explosion; the Electric Light for Mines; On Blowers, or Outbursts of Fire-Damp in Coal Pits; Walcott's Improvements in Gas Making (with Engraving).

"CORNISH NOTES."—The first edition of the "Notes made during a recent Tour in Cornwall and Devon," by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., having been sold, a second edition, revised by the Author, has been printed, and copies, 1s. each, can be had of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, or at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.
LONDON, JUNE 29, 1861.

The returns from the Board of Trade, respecting the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, are made up for the first five months of the year, ending, therefore, on May 31. They show that the total declared value of the exports during the period mentioned was 49,780,532*l.*, while for the same months of last year it was 52,783,535*l.*; consequently a falling off of 3,003,003*l.*, and a deficiency also of 2,556,736*l.* as regards 1859, when the aggregate was 52,337,268*l.* The state of things, as demonstrated by these official tables, was fully anticipated, therefore require no special attention—indeed, the delay which always occurs in placing these returns before the public destroys the interest which would be otherwise attached to them, as private information anticipates the chief features before the Government is ready with the tables.

The items connected more exclusively with the mining interests give likewise a decrease in the aggregate, and, indeed, in the details also, for only two branches furnish an increase—coals and culm to the extent of 153,632*l.*, and machinery 231,723*l.* The total decrease is 776,546*l.*, the difference between 10,959,380*l.* in 1860, and 10,182,834*l.* in 1861. The principal falling off was in copper—369,468*l.*; iron, 323,680*l.*; tin, 262,375*l.*; hardwares and cutlery, 80,364*l.*; lead, 64,189*l.*; steel, 60,488*l.*; brass, 1337*l.*

The position of our operations in the precious metals is again unfavourable, the exports exceed the imports to a considerable amount. The total computed value of the receipts was 7,781,868*l.*, of which 4,789,181*l.* was in gold, and 2,992,687*l.* in silver, and the shipments to other countries was 11,292,003*l.*, of which 6,413,713*l.* was in gold, and 4,878,290*l.* in silver.

The Great Exhibition of 1851 did much good by stimulating the foreign demand for our iron manufactures. At the Paris Exhibition, in 1855, we were not so well represented in this respect; but at the International Exhibition, next year, on our own ground, judging from official advices and private reports, Great Britain will be well represented in every department illustrating the raw material and its products. On the Continent we have little to fear in the way of competition; and the civil disturbances in the American republic will materially retard the progress of their iron industry.

In 1850 the quantity of iron produced was about 2,380,000 tons; last year the make reached 3,500,000 tons. The value of the enormous quantity of pig-iron produced in 1860, estimated at 50s. per ton, would give as the proceeds of the rough iron smelted in that year a sum of 8,750,000*l.* The value of the material after the further application of skill and labour is, of course, very considerably increased. An estimate of the value of the manufactured iron may be obtained from the exports as shown in the Board of Trade returns. Thus, in 1860 the exports of iron and steel, cast and wrought, of all descriptions, exclusive of tinned plates, &c., amounted in quantity to 1,441,067 tons, of the value of 12,158,355*l.*, being at the rate of upwards of 8*l.* 8s. per ton—in previous years it averaged about 9*l.* per ton. If we estimate the whole of the iron manufactured in this country at the latter rate, it would give as the total value of the iron manufacture of the kingdom 31,500,000*l.* This, however, does not include machinery and millwork, and the finer portions of the manufacture involved in the production of hardware and cutlery, the collective exports of which alone amounted last year to 7,597,386*l.* (exclusive of that employed at home, and the large manufacture of rifles, &c.) It will probably, therefore, be a fair approximation to estimate the entire value of the British iron manufacture at a sum of 40,000,000*l.*

The declared value of the exports of British iron and iron manufactures has risen from 8,594,961*l.* in 1851, to 21,254,422*l.* in 1860. An industry which in its export branch alone has made such an advance in ten years despite casual difficulties must, with the incidental advantages of new markets, reduced foreign tariffs, stimulated demands, and new and important uses for the metal, go on steadily progressing, and give active and remunerative employment to capital and labour.

Of the entire quantity of iron made in Europe and America, Great Britain manufactures fully one-half; the United States about 1,000,000 tons, France 700,000, Russia about the same, Austria 600,000, the Zollverein States 400,000, and Belgium 250,000 tons; the Northern States of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark about 200,000 tons together; and Spain and Italy about 100,000 tons. The rest of the world furnishes too little to be worth notice. France does not produce enough for its own consumption, and now draws largely from our furnaces; and we also send many thousands of tons yearly to Germany, Holland, Italy, and the Peninsula.

One of the great features of the present age is the triumph of practical science and the binding of lifeless matter into the service of man. Iron is every year made more and more to do the work of flesh and blood, and that, too, not merely in the rude department of physical force, but in tasks which require the skill of practised workmen. One species of machinery has been invented after another to abridge human labour, and to such an extent has this been done among ourselves that Great Britain, with its comparatively small population of 26,000,000, contains a greater amount of dynamical resources than probably any other country in the world. The employment of steam-power has become so general throughout the kingdom that the number of steam-engines in use in factories, on farms, and on railways, besides marine engines, is very considerable. In agriculture alone there are about 30,000 steam-engines employed; the locomotives on our railway lines must number fully 6000.

Ten years ago there were estimated to be 16,000 stationary engines in the kingdom working mines, iron-works, and rolling mills, factories, flour mills, and various other manufactories; and with the industrial progress and extended foreign commerce of the country these have, of course, greatly increased. The motive-power in the various textile factories of the kingdom was returned in 1856 at 137,711 horse-power. If we glance at steam-vessels, the greater part of which are constructed of iron, we find that while on Jan. 1, 1851, the number of merchant steamers registered in the United Kingdom was 1181, of 167,398 nett tonnage; on Jan 1, 1861, the number had risen to 1863, of 429,474 tonnage, exclusive of engine room. The effective horse-power of these is nearly 200,000 horses, and of this number upwards of 1000 are built of iron. On the average of some years past, 200 steamers have been built and registered annually, besides many built specially for, and others sold to, foreigners. In the British Royal Navy there are now nearly 500 steam vessels, with about 150,000 horse power. The demands for iron for various uses at home and abroad are incessant and progressive. The number of miles of railway open in the United Kingdom exceeds 10,300 miles, and about 1000 more miles are in course of construction. At least 3,000,000 tons of iron must have been used for these, and about 300,000 tons are annually required to keep them in repair. In our own Colonial Possessions many lines are open, and others are in course of construction in Canada, India, South Africa, Australia, and the West Indies. In British India there will be nearly 2000 miles open by the close of this year. In the United States there are about 28,000 miles of railway in operation. The rails, locomotives, stations, &c., of all these have consumed large quantities of iron; but there are hundreds of other extensive demands for iron. Huge anchors and chain cables are forged for leviathan ships, boiler-plates have been made weighing 1 or 2 tons each, engine-shafts of several tons, and cylinders up to 30 tons. Thousands of miles of electric wire and submarine cables are manufactured; tons of water-pipes are required at home, and shipped to every country and colony in the world. Iron bridges, tunnels, and viaducts span rivers, straits, or valleys, while iron dwellings, churches, and stores spring up in many directions. The demand for iron for shipbuilding, now that timber is becoming scarce, is more in demand than ever, both for the royal and mercantile marine.

A writer in the *Westminster Review*, commenting upon the Exhibition of 1851, thus spoke of a want which in most respects has been since supplied in the *Great Eastern*, a vessel which, notwithstanding all its past commercial casualties, may yet become a profitable speculation, and a feeder to the International Exhibition of 1862:—

"Amid the models of vessels of all kinds we miss the practicable future—an iron ocean steamer, of ten or more thousand tons burthen, that shall still the heave of the waves afloat, as Plymouth Breakwater does on shore, and make the salt water the home of the Celt, without the heaving of his diaphragm in sea sickness; built of iron scantlings that shall bear a proportion to its size, rolled and fashioned by the dock side from the iron ingots by tools of giants, one sole heat sufficing to give its permanent form in the structure; built in sufficient compartments that shall defy leakage though riddled as a colander; strong as Atlas to crush the rocks on which it may strike; swift as the salt-sea shark, with artist fins of metal work; laughing to scorn, like an ocean monarch, the irate cachalot that sometimes sinks the whaler in his fury; mocking at fire, like the iron horse of the rail; coated with rust-proof enamel; furnished with apparatus to change the salt wave into the mountain water; provided with iron cellars, to arrest the decomposition of fresh food for all time; furnished with hermetic gardens, with machine music, with books, paintings, and sculpture—with warmth and coolness at will—with armed strength to bid all ocean-rovers defiance—an ocean palace, moving over the face of the waters whithersoever its ruler listeth. It were a worthy source of pride to be the builder of a craft like unto this."

Though we have no data to calculate the increase in the consumption of iron at home for various purposes in the improvement and extension of mills, bridges, and other erections, we know every year sees a vast quantity used up for beams and girders, pillars, lighthouses, agricultual implements, conservatories, wire-rope, and other minor purposes.

In the words of Mr. WARINGTON SMYTH, "Enriched in a wonderful degree by Nature, and favoured by the energy of her people, Great Britain maintains, as she has done since the end of the last century, a surpassing pre-eminence in the production of the ordinary classes of iron, which, after all, form the great bulk of what is demanded by commerce. In magnitude of production and lowness of price we are at present unrivalled, and the task for the ironmaster in future will be to endeavour, by scientific treatment of his subject, to produce a superior article at the same or at a less expense."

While on the subject of iron we cannot conclude without some incidental notice of the iron ores of our colonies. Although not very largely utilised yet, iron ore abounds in very many of the British possessions. The Acadian iron ore of Nova Scotia is well known, so is the magnetic, specular, and bog iron ore from Canada. Iron ores are met with in many parts of British India. At the different local exhibitions at Madras, iron from different parts of Southern India was shown. Thus, iron ores exist and are worked in the native forges of Masulipatam. Iron-sand is met with in the beds of rivers and gullies in Mysore, and native iron and iron ores are also found. There are iron ores in Pondicherry, from which pig-iron and rails are made. Iron ores and metallic iron were shown from Madura by the Rajah of Poodocottah; and ironstone was sent from Goondalapully and Toomaragod, in Guntoor; iron ore is found in many districts of Travancore, but

only in that of Shencottah is there any extensive smelting conducted. About 250 tons of iron bloom is annually manufactured in the several districts of Travancore. This manufacture, if scientifically conducted and properly managed, could, it is stated, be improved so as to meet the wants of the country. This is not the case at present, for a better and cheaper article is imported. At the Paris Exhibition iron ores from various parts of India, from Chota-Nagpore, and from the Himalaya, and Wootz steel from different localities, were shown. The iron-sand of Taranaki, New Zealand, has recently attracted much notice at home, from the excellent cutlery made from it, and a neglected abundant product has now come into commercial demand.

In various parts of Australia iron ores are met with. In Tasmania clay ironstone is found in nodules, alternating with coal and shales, at the Douglas River, on the east coast of the island. Red hematite, an iron ore yielding 90 per cent. of metal, is found on the Tamar River. Anglo-Saxon industry, enterprise, and capital will, no doubt, ere long develope their capabilities. There is no question whatever that several of the Australian colonies possess iron ores of great richness. It is estimated that 2½ tons of the ironstone of Tasmania will yield 1 ton of good pig-iron. But with that fact demonstrated, the practical question will yet remain undetermined—whether the island can send its iron into the market of India, of the neighbouring colonies, or of any other part of the world where there is a demand for it, and sell it there on terms that will defray the cost of production, and leave a profit over.

Good iron ore is not a scarce article in England, where labour and fuel are much cheaper than they are at the antipodes; and in the colossal smelting-works of South Wales and Staffordshire an economy of production has been reached which is only attainable where enterprise is carried on on a gigantic scale. Unless Tasmania can smelt its iron, and turn it into forms fit for practical uses at a less cost than is done in England, or else produce a material very much superior in quality, so as to command a special market at a high price, it can have no hope of superseding in any direction the use of British iron. Even in supplying the neighbouring colonies they would have to pay as much for the freight of the iron to Melbourne or Adelaide as it costs to bring the metal from England. Unless experiments prove that the ore will yield a metal of surpassing excellence, there is very little promise of success in this respect for the colonists.

At Bendigo, in Victoria, iron ore has been met with, and late accounts state that some 6 or 8 cwts. of it was smelted at Messrs. LANGLAND'S foundry, Melbourne, which yielded iron of a very fine quality. The assays are expected to give from 65 to 70 per cent. of pure metal.

It was stated some years ago that iron ore in strata was to be found in the colony of Western Australia to any extent, and experiments were made which showed that it yielded a larger percentage of metal than the average of ores in England. In the neighbourhood of the Williams' iron ore is met with in small cubical and, in other instances, in spherical masses, black, and very hard. In several other parts of the colony iron ore is found lying on the surface.

In New South Wales the Fitzroy Iron Mine is situated at Mittagong, on the Goulburn road, 75 miles from Sydney, at an elevation of 2053 ft. above the sea, from which it is distant, at Wollongong, only 21 miles. The actual extent of the mine is supposed to be about 100 acres. This iron field offers (says Mr. F. J. ROTHERY) to the ordinary observer some remarkable features. The ore lies scattered on a surface of gentle inclination in huge blocks, the intervals being in many places occupied by a rich red oxide. The investigations of Mr. KEENE, the Government mineralogical surveyor in the vicinity, having satisfied him that the iron ore had been protruded through a coal field, this mineral was searched for successfully a short distance beyond the edge of the iron field, and found in seams from 3 to 3½ feet in thickness. The iron produced from this ore possesses remarkable qualities; it requires no flux in smelting, and the metal when smelted is made perfectly malleable with very little labour. The specimens at the Paris Exhibition, in 1855, were calculated to show the facility with which it can be applied to work requiring the finest descriptions of iron. It appears to exist in quantities practically inexhaustible, sinkings to the depth of 28 ft. having been made, the whole way through an unbroken mass of ore. Formations of similar character abound in many parts of the colony.

LOSS OF LIFE IN CORNISH MINES—No. IV.

No one who has fairly considered the evidence we have given of the enormous loss of life from miners' consumption, can doubt that it is a subject that both deserves and demands the most careful investigation. Nearly three times as many miners as other Englishmen die of this one disease. The average duration of their lives is shortened by eight or nine years, while their working ability is reduced in a still greater proportion, and by it a very great number of women are reduced to the privations of widowhood, and of the children to the dangers of early orphanage. It is confidently asserted that all this loss and misery might be prevented, and it is certain that it might be very much diminished by the simple expedient of ventilating metal mines as coal mines are ventilated; and that by doing so the owners of metal mines would effect savings which would far more than repay them for all costs incurred. If this be indeed true, and it is strongly asserted, the managers of Cornish mines are, in effect, accused of wholesale manslaughter, attended with wasteful mismanagement by, as is alleged, allowing a needless sacrifice, on a very large scale, of the lives entrusted to their care, by neglecting ventilation, which neglect entails, directly and indirectly, a heavy pecuniary loss on their employers. Will they sit down quietly under such an accusation? Will they allow it to be said, as it has been said, untruly indeed, but not unnaturally, that they care nothing for their men's lives—that their only concern is "to keep down the expenses?" But even that miserable object (miserable if purchased by the neglect of higher duties) is not attained; for the same poor air, hot, close, loaded with moisture and animal effluvia and powder smoke, which destroys the men's health, must, and does, diminish very much the efficiency of their labour; and thus the chief cost of working mines is greatly increased by a wasteful penuriousness.

It is very strange that it should be so, and that mine managers who have distinguished themselves above all others, as those of Cornwall have, in the economical raising of water, should be so wastefully negligent, as they are accused of being, in the management of air, but the accusation is made by those who are very unlikely to be mistaken, and it can be met only by full investigation. This investigation the Cornish mine managers ought, in defence of their own characters, to demand. Next after those accused, the victims of their alleged neglect should be most urgent in their claims for enquiry to ascertain whether it be really true, as is positively affirmed, that causes of disease are allowed to exist, annually destroying hundreds, which might be removed, not simply at little cost, but with large profit. Experience, however, in other similar cases leads us to expect little if any assistance in promoting an enquiry from those most immediately concerned. Those who have been long accustomed to the existence of an evil have a strong disposition to regard it as inevitable, or, at least, passively to acquiesce in its continuance. Those only to whom the evil has not become habitual, when their attention is aroused to the misery it occasions, will be actively zealous for its removal. Sir George Cornewall Lewis was, therefore, mistaken when he determined to postpone the enquiry into the condition of miners which he had promised, until it was asked for by those most directly interested. Though such are the persons who, perhaps, ought to wish for a searching investigation, they are exactly those who are least likely to ask for it. We trust, however, that some who feel for the welfare of the miners will call for that enquiry which they themselves are so little likely to ask for.

All who are conversant with Cornish society will agree that there is little hope of a demand for a Government enquiry (and nothing else will be effectual) arising from those connected with mines. A great majority of Cornish miners are Wesleyan methodists, and few know the feelings of the class better than such Wesleyan ministers as have had charges in Cornwall. Enquiry of these reverend gentlemen, and we have asked many, will elicit from one and all a reply of the same tenour—that inspection must be imposed from without, for no demand for it will ever emanate from within. If Sir G. Cornewall Lewis is determined to postpone the enquiry he promised until it is demanded by those directly connected with mines, it will be long indeed before it is commenced, and in the meantime lives will be sacrificed, health destroyed, misery inflicted, wives made widows and children orphans, while the Home Secretary is waiting for the only effectual remedy for these evils being asked for by the very class of persons least likely to move in the matter.

Those most directly interested in mining would do wisely not to wait until such an enquiry is forced upon the Government by hostile parties, as it inevitably will be, unless soon undertaken by those not unfriendly to their interests. We should, even for our own sakes, be the last to recommend anything injurious to mining. But knowledge of the truth is always advantageous to every good cause, and none would receive greater benefit from a complete investigation into the evils of mining and their remedies than the proprietors of mines, except, indeed, the working miners themselves and their families. But it may be said there is no occasion for a Government enquiry in order that these evils may be fully exposed, and their appropriate remedies pointed out. No enquiry, however, but one conducted under the authority of Government, by persons accustomed to such investigations, and free from all partiality for or against mine agents, can command for this subject that degree of attention its great importance demands. Such an enquiry would first establish what none can now deny, though many are unwilling to admit, that a very great change in the management of mines is absolutely necessary to prevent them continuing to be, as they are, destructive to the health and lives of those who work in them. Such an enquiry would prove and make widely known the results of attempted improvements, the successes and failures (for there have been both), the benefits obtained, and the expenses incurred; for we must never lose sight of the necessity of mines being carried on with profit, or they cannot be carried on at all, and the improvements which cost more than they are worth are improvements in name only, for they cannot be used. Such enquiry would absolve mine managers from all or part of the obloquy to which they now appear to be liable; difficulties not now apparent may become so, or more probably it may be seen that it is not the managers who are to blame, for they may not have the power to do what they know should be done, while those who control them have very imperfect knowledge of what is really needed. Whatever be the end of the enquiry, nothing but good can be the result of the truth being known. The only way of overcoming difficulties is first to ascertain their exact nature, and often that knowledge alone is sufficient to ensure their removal. That such would be the case with the difficulties attending the ventilation of mines, is both our hope and our confident expectation.

But, it may be said, it is very undesirable that mining should be placed under Government control, and the necessity for such control has not yet been proved, and certainly we are not prepared to advise it. What we recommend is widely different from control. We ask simply for enquiry, believing that enquiry alone, if diligently prosecuted, will do much, perhaps all, that is needed and desirable. Many of the managers of mines are most anxious to have them thoroughly ventilated, but cannot persuade their proprietors to incur the necessary cost. Those proprietors would themselves be equally anxious were they equally well informed; but many of them have never even seen a mine, and have the most imperfect notions of its nature, and few have any adequate idea of the misery of breathing bad air; and whatever will most effectually do away with that ignorance, will remove one of the most formidable obstacles to improvement.

Let all, therefore, who are interested in mining, or care for the welfare of miners, unite in demanding that full and impartial investigation which the Government promised, and which they alone can accomplish, so that any unjust approbrium may be removed, and any just cause of complaint remedied, as quickly and completely as possible. Not a week passes without hurrying several of the victims of the bad ventilation of mines to their graves; not a week should pass without an effort being made to ascertain the cause and the remedy for so great and so needless an evil, and, therefore, so dire a cruelty.

MINERAL WEALTH OF SOUTH WALES.

THE MERLIN HILL MINES AND PANTYGLEIEN MINES.

Our Truro correspondent has commenced a series of articles on "Welsh Mining," which will, no doubt, prove of the utmost service; and it has occurred to us that, without in the slightest degree trenching upon the work he has set himself, we might notice some of the more promising searches for minerals in South Wales, outside what is commonly regarded as the Welsh mining district, with the view of assisting those who have sufficient enterprise to try the lodes which are frequently discovered in almost every part of the country. When the tourist gets off the highway, and, with geological hammer in hand, submits to the guidance of his compass, he soon finds that the mineral riches of South Wales are not exclusively shut up in the six groups or zones of the *Geological Survey*, for in many of the lovely glens which lie in the arms of lofty mountains, or in the rugged valleys into which the hills are sometimes split, the glitter of pyrites, or the red tracings of mineral water over the sides of the rocks, clearly show what lies beneath. In whatever direction he goes these appearances arrest his attention, and if he fortunately possesses a practical turn of mind, a little further investigation lays bare well-defined lodes, having all the qualities that indicate the presence of valuable ores. Still, comparatively few trials have been made, and most of them imperfect; it may be consisting of an adit driven within a few fathoms of the main lode, or of a shaft sufficiently deep to cut the back of the lode, where its character is more distinct than at surface, but not far enough down to reach the true mineral. Many such trials have come under our notice, and we would, if possible, prevent a repetition of them, because they hinder mining enterprise, and give the country a bad name. It would be infinitely better not to touch a lode at all than to venture without the remotest chance of success. Lead, copper, tin, and the other useful metals are not won by such means. We could name several, but at present it will answer our purpose to allude to one only by way of illustration. We refer to a sett in the county of Carmarthen, which was worked for a short time by a local company. The master lode is wide, and highly mineralised, the quartz alone giving by analysis 15 dwts. of gold to the ton. One of the miners, an intelligent man of considerable experience, informed us that it is as fine a lode as any in Wales, rich in all the materials which practical men like to see. But, after the expenditure of a few hundred pounds, without discovering the ore looked for, the undertaking was abandoned. A short time since we inspected the adit, and can to a very great extent bear out what was told us, although we saw the lode under many disadvantages. We are glad to find that efforts are being made to resume the works—we hope with more perseverance—the condition of success. We have cited this in illustration of our assertion, and it is a fair instance of the way in which the mining interests of Wales suffer, for it cannot be supposed, after such disastrous failures, that men who have no special knowledge of mining are free to invest capital in Welsh mines. We are in a position to prove where the fault lies, and will do so shortly in referring to three or four profitable operations.

But, before noticing any of these successful mines, we shall describe some recent ventures, in the hope of strengthening hands that hang down from weariness or disappointment. The first of these are the Merlin Hill and Pantygleien Mines, in the parish of Abergwilly, and about four miles north-east of Carmarthen. Merlin is a prominent rounded hill, standing like a landmark at the confluence of the Gwilly and Towy, and directly opposite the Vale of Towy Lead Mines. It is rendered famous as the abode of the notorious prophet Merlin, whose devotions, so runs the legend, were at one time disturbed by the Prince of Darkness in person, who, on observing the kindling wrath of the prophet, retreated in haste, and in crossing the valley Merlin threw after his assailant a huge stone, which remains to this day embedded in the soil, an object of veneration only to the musty antiquary. Leaving these legendary stories in the mysterious tomb where the prophet's bones rest, somewhere on the summit of the hill, if we descend we soon get near its base, and have a full view of the adit which Mr. Gardner, the owner of the property, drove into the back of the hill some years since, upon two lodes running east and west, with a north and south cross-course. With commendable enterprise he continued at his own risk driving the adit more than 50 fathoms, without finding any mineral, except, as he himself says, some comminuted particles of lead, which impregnate the master lode; indeed, it was hardly fair to anticipate success in a driving not more than 20 fms. from the highest point of the hill; but the lode improved in depth, and gave encouragement for the trial. Pantygleien is a short distance to the north of Merlin, and in a gorge below the slate quarries, formerly covered with trees, there cropped a fine mineral lode, distinctly seen in a hedge-ditch halfway up the incline: it was a very promising pyritous lode. Mr. Gardner and Mr. Charles Timmins (a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the search for minerals in Wales), formed a company to work the Merlin and Pantygleien lodes. The company consists of several of the principal tradesmen of Carmarthen, who subscribed more for the purpose of promoting the development of the country than for their own personal profit, and in doing so they deserve the utmost credit. It was registered in January, 1860, under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with a capital of 4000*l.*, in 4000 shares. The secretary is Capt. Henry Francis, and the managing agent is Capt. Stephen Harper, until lately of the Vale of Towy Mines.

In September, 1859, Capt. Matthew Francis reported upon these lodes, and we find from the document now before us that he represents the lode at Pantygleien as 6 or 7 ft. wide, and crystalised with all the mineral substances usually found in the best lodes in the richest mining districts, a foot of the centre division of the vein being composed of iron pyrites, supported on both sides by rich gossan, and the walls thickly covered with silicious and calcareous matter. He says, "The whole formation of the outcrop of this master vein may safely be relied upon to form a great mass of metal below." In speaking of the Merlin Hill workings, Capt. Francis states that the site of the adit is well selected, running westward upon a large east and west lode, carrying gossan and flookan, which indicate the ores of copper and lead; at 50 fathoms from the mouth it crosses a large north and south vein, evidently a lead lode; but the back over this place being not more than 20 fathoms, neither the rock nor vein stone was sufficiently consolidated to permit of the formation of large ore deposits. After recommending certain operations of a comparatively costly nature, he says, "I have no hesitation in affirming that ore exists at no great depth in sufficient quantities to justify the expenditure required to reach it."

These were the conditions under which the workings were commenced nearly two years ago; and having recently inspected the mines, we must defer what we have to say upon the works and prospects of the undertaking for another occasion, probably next week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

JUNE 27.—Considerable dulness appears to pervade the Coal and Iron Trades here. We now hear of some of the large collieries being laid off two days per week. The new winning at Bewick's Main (Ouston Coal Company) is making good progress, and the coal is highly spoken of; but the commencement made to open out an old shaft in the royalty to the east of this, which we lately noticed, has met with an unexpected check. The surface, it appears, is owned by a large proprietor of land and also numerous coal mines in the district, but the coal royalty belongs to others, and the owner of the surface alluded to disputes the right of way leave for the conveyance of the minerals—indeed, he disputes the right of working an opening at all to get the minerals, and prevents any progress being made by employing a gang of men who fill up the work done daily. This is the position of matters at present; of course litigation is expected, and various rumours are afloat as to the real position of the several parties as to tenure, &c. With respect to the Low Main seam (or Hutton seam as it is called here), some uncertainty appears to prevail as to whether it was sunk to during the old working. Should it prove all whole, of course an excellent mine will be expected here. It is to be hoped that the unhappy difference which prevail at present will ere long be adjusted; if so, the sinking will be pushed forward vigorously.

The decision of the Parliamentary Committee in favour of the preamble of the Derwent and Weardale Railway has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the public, here. The result will be highly advantageous to the district through which the line passes, as well as the commercial classes generally in the North. Greatly increased facilities will be afforded for the transit of coal, iron, and merchandise generally, and much lower rates will also prevail for passengers and goods. Not the least of these advantages will be the direct communication which will be opened with the River Tyne, as the eastern terminus of the line is at the Gateshead Quay. It has been the strange, if not stupid, policy of the North Eastern Company to delay making any really useful junction of this kind with the Tyne at Newcastle, although they undertook some years ago to make such a communication with the Newcastle Quay.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING SCHOOL, OR COLLEGE.—On Monday a special meeting of the Newcastle Town Council was held for the purpose of discussing "The Durham University Bill," now before Parliament. Dr. Headlam brought forward a motion on the subject, which he supported by an able speech. He showed particularly the want of facilities in this great mining and manufacturing district for acquiring a knowledge of practical and engineering science. Although an attempt was made at one time to establish a department of this kind in the Durham University, from some cause or causes it has entirely failed, and the consequence is that the education given there at present is confined entirely to theology and the arts, and the number of pupils is reduced to 40—a low ebb indeed. This is the more inconsistent as the income of the Dean and Chapter is derived mainly from mines. In consequence of this a bill has been brought into Parliament, and six commissioners appointed to make such alterations and improvements as they may deem necessary. But in this same bill there are restrictions which prevent the funds from being appropriated for the support of the University. There are those restrictions that they shall not interfere with the management of the Dean and Chapter, which strikes at the root of all utility. Mr. Headlam, therefore, brought forward a petition to the House of Commons to pray them to withdraw those restrictions from the bill. Mr. Bell, and other gentlemen, addressed the council on the subject, and many valuable suggestions were made, those of Dr. Robinson appear to be especially so: he hoped the petition might have proper effect in inducing Parliament to enlarge the powers granted to the commissioners, because in the charter of the University there were some words which would almost necessitate a continuance of the present system of government; and if they wished to introduce the lay element, as was implied in that petition, some enlargement of the powers of the commission would be necessary. The cause of the failure, he thought, had been the attempt to teach practical science in a place like the City of Durham, which was limited in size, and there was not proper convenience for imparting such knowledge. He thought the departments of engineering and practical science in Newcastle would be successful. This appears to strike at the root of the matter. Newcastle is the centre of the district, and, without doubt, the locality where such a school or college ought to be placed, and no doubt such a thing might, in a great measure, be self-supporting. The sealing of the petition, on being put to the vote, was unanimously carried, the usual provision being made as to its being supported by the local Members.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

JUNE 27.—The long-continued period of depression of the Iron Trade, and the absence of any indication of an immediate improvement, has given rise to much consideration in commercial circles as to what steps should be taken as to the rates which shall regulate the next quarter's transactions. It is contended that iron cannot now be manufactured at a remunerative rate, considering the cost of labour and material, and that any reduction from present currencies must be attended with a proportionate fall in the rate of labour. It is never desirable, except under pressing periods of bad trade, to disturb the tranquillity which is maintained by a long-continued rate of wages. But the general opinion in these counties is that the rates for iron must be lowered, and the wages of the men reduced. For some time past the practice of underselling has been carried on by needy ironmasters, who have been anxious to press sales, and this practice is attended with inconvenience to other members of the trade. The demand for all descriptions of iron is limited both at home and on the Continent. The mills and forges generally have only a limited number of orders, and in a great number of instances the men are working short time. The Steel Trade is unusually dull, and there is literally nothing doing with America, which causes the Sheffield trade to be unusually depressed.

The Coal Trade is dull and inactive, owing to the general depression and the season of the year. The rates in several markets have been lowered, which has not had the tendency to improve the demand. We must except the hard coal of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, which is now extensively consumed for locomotives and the coaling of steamers.

The Northern Mining Institute will hold its next meeting, at Birmingham, in the middle of July. Plans and fossil specimens, and other objects of interest to the coal-master are to be sent for exhibition and inspection, and the members and their friends will visit several coal and ironworks in the South Staffordshire district.

Up to the time of writing (Thursday evening) no bodies had been recovered from the Black Shale Pit, although every effort had been made to reduce the water. On the 19th inst., from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M., the water had been lowered 6⅛ inches; the next twelve hours afterwards it had been reduced 8¼ inches. The water has since been reduced about 1 inch per hour. The heading which is being driven from No. 4 New Foundation pit to No. 2 Black Shale has progressed very satisfactorily, and it is confidently anticipated that by Saturday a communication will be effected in the inundated pit, so that an exploring party may set out in search of the bodies. The water is being lifted out of the shaft by an iron tub, and it is calculated that the quantity raised per day is 41,665,600 gallons. The tub now in use is much superior to its predecessors in construction and general working, and it has already done good service. The general opinion is that the bodies will be recovered early next week, though it is quite uncertain when the pit will be cleared of water, which is now up the shaft about six yards. The efforts of Mr. Howe, the engineer, and his staff of assistants to reduce the water have been unremitting night and day, and and we regret they have not been more successful.

A very serious accident took place at the Old Mill Colliery, near Barnsley, which has severely injured about 20 men and boys, one of whom has since died. The inquest has been held to-day, at which Mr. Morton was to be present. The colliery, which is situated about ½ mile from the town of Barnsley, is the property of Mr. William Day, and has been worked for many years. As usual at most old pits in the neighbourhood, where the workings have been long opened out and free from gas, naked candles were used by most of the men in coal getting and hurrying. About six o'clock in the morning most of the men and boys had gone down, shortly after which the explosion took place, and a number of men and boys rushed at once to the bottom to be taken into the cage. This was promptly done by those at the top, when it was found that one poor fellow, named George Rollin, 17 years of age, employed as a day man, was quite dead, whilst a number of other men and boys were more or less injured, some of them being so seriously burnt that their recovery in several cases is said to be

doubtful. Two or three boys in particular appear to have been severely burnt, but the deceased, Rollin, bore no particular marks of being burnt, having been evidently killed by the after-damp. At the time of the explosion there would be somewhat about 130 or 140 men and boys in the pit, but as the accident occurred close at the bottom, probably not more than 50 yards from it, many of those in the higher workings were not aware for some time that there had been an accident, the only indication being what colliers term a strong "waft," or rushing of air past them. This was followed by the smell of the gas which had exploded, when they at once ran out, some of them remaining some time after the occurrence. Those working near to the bottom were the sufferers, receiving the force of the shock. A donkey was brought out very badly burnt, and the animal appeared to suffer much. The injuries done to the workings were but slight, and the repairs were speedily made.

The North Derbyshire Mine is in about the same position as last noticed. The accident to the pumps has been repaired. The Mill Town Mine is improving in position, and the working of it is just yielding a workable profit.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JUNE 28.—The preliminary meeting of ironmasters, held yesterday at Stewpony, resulted in a resolution to reduce the trade prices of iron 10s. per ton, making bars 7*l.*, hoops 8*l.*, and plates 8*l.* 10s. per ton, at the works. It was also decided to reduce the wages of puddlers 6d. per ton, and millmen and all employed about iron-works are to be reduced in proportion. Up to the last moment almost, the course which the meeting would take was uncertain, and, in fact, there was a pretty general understanding the day previous to the meeting on the Wolverhampton Exchange that no reduction would take place.

The trade is extremely flat, but more orders may be looked for now that the decision of the ironmasters is known.

The Government Inspector of Mines (Mr. J. P. Baker) requested the Home Secretary to allow the fines inflicted in the case of informations for breach of regulations on the occasion of the recent fearful accident at Brereton, near Rugeley, to be distributed amongst the families of those killed. Sir George C. Lewis assented to the recommendation, and on Wednesday last the sum of 30*l.* 1s. was distributed, in the presence of Mr. J. K. Whitgreave, one of the local magistrates, by Mr. Baker, to the various families, in proportion to the number of children and the general necessities of each case.

The accidents at Earl Granville's Star Green Pit, and at the Bluefly Pit at Wednesfield Heath Colliery, has had the effect of causing increased efforts to be made to prevent the recurrence of similar disasters. Just now the invention of the Rev. E. C. Perry, M.A., formerly chaplain to the Messrs. Bagnall, and now head master of Castle Bromwich School, is exciting much attention. The object of the invention is to prevent accidents from anything falling down the shaft, to prevent accidents from the breaking of the rope, and to prevent accidents from overwinding. The first class of accidents is prevented by providing over the shaft a dome-shaped iron cover, moving on four vertical rods, and raised to a sufficient height to allow of the skips being withdrawn upon the cage reaching the surface. Accidents from breakage are prevented by placing teeth on the guide-rods, and suspending the cage by levers kept open by the tension of the rope, but which when the rope breaks close, and, by means of teeth, with which they are furnished, take into the teeth on the guide-rod. To prevent overwinding, he has release of the cage made dependent upon the application of pressure to the ends of two cross-bars, which pressure is thus obtained. In the event of overwinding, the cross-bars come between two inclined planes placed near the top of the head-gear. This last appears much like a complicated modification of Mr. Aytoun's invention.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

NEWPORT AND CARDIFF, JUNE 27.—The various railway and other bills now in Parliament form the chief topic of interest amongst the trading classes of South Wales for the past week or two. The bill of the Llanelly Railway Company, for their extension to Swansea and other places; the Vale of Neath extension; the Swansea and Neath Railway; the Penrith Railway and Dock Company (further powers); the Bristol Channel Pilotage Bill, and other measures tending to develope the resources of the district—the preambles of all have been declared proved, and there is every probability of their passing. Exertions are at present being made to get up a company to construct a railway from Pembroke Dock to Tenby, which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the county of Pembroke. The importance of this line to Pembroke Dock will eventually consist in making it the ocean terminus of the narrow gauge lines of railway which are already made, or are decided upon being made, from Carmarthen to Manchester and the North, and again by the Mid-Wales to Cheltenham and London. As these lines, when made, will afford the shortest route both to the North and the metropolis, the terminus must ultimately be the most important mercantile station in this part of the kingdom.

A strike of a rather novel character is now raging in Monmouthshire,—it is a strike against the price of meat. Monster meetings of colliers and miners have been held, and resolutions were unanimously passed that the present price of meat is exorbitant, and all agreed to abstain from buying until the price has been reduced to 6d. per lb.

There has been but few arrivals at either Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, during the week. Outward coal freights to Spanish ports, to the Mediterranean and Black Sea, are a shade firmer, and in some instances as much as 2s. per ton has been given above the previous rates.

An explosion of gas took place on board the Brazilian barque *Travatia*, Capt. Salox, belonging to Rio Janeiro, while going out of the Cardiff Docks, on Saturday last. The vessel had a crew of thirteen men, was 315 tons register, and with about 500 tons of coal on board. The deck was risen many inches, and the ship's timber was badly damaged. The captain was blown up, as well as the wheel-man, and the former received some severe injuries, while the latter providentially escaped from drowning by falling into a boat lying alongside. Three others of the crew were injured, and one has nearly lost his sight. It appears the hatches of the vessel had been closed contrary to the dock rules, and this, no doubt, caused the explosion. It is estimated that the cost of repair will be about 300*l.*

At Newport, business has slightly improved during the past week, and the aspect of things is more encouraging than for some time past.

The Abernant strike terminated last Thursday, when the men wisely returned to their work, at the reduced prices.

BRISTOL.—Mr. Knight, one of the partners in the Ashton Vale Colliery, near Bristol, and also owner of a colliery at Mangotsfield, appeared at the Landford's-gate Petty Sessions, on Thursday, to answer a summons issued against him by George Johnson and others, who claimed 9*l.* 6s. 8d. for wages due to them for work done at Mangotsfield. The case, however, was stated to be involved in considerable difficulty, and the magistrates, doubting their jurisdiction in the matter, declined to hear it, advising the men to consult an attorney, and get the claim brought before a proper tribunal.

The over-sea coal trade at the sea port of Bristol has lately been on the increase, and some liberal facilities conceded to the shipping interest recently by the local authorities is likely to lead to a large development of the trade. The exports, however, during the past week, as compared with some previous weeks, have been but trifling, the trade being, no doubt, influenced to some extent by the state of affairs in America. The quantity shipped has been only 250 tons 7 cwts., of which 130 tons were for Yarmouth (U.S.), and 120 tons 7 cwts. for St. Vincent.

A dividend of 1s. 3d. in 1*l.* has just been declared in the estate of T. Nicholson, Lydney, coal proprietor, whose case it will be remembered occupied the attention of the Bristol Bankruptcy Court for a lengthened period. In the same Court, on Tuesday last, George Penrose, Neath, colliery proprietor, passed his last examination, no opposition being offered by the assignees.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW MINING ACT.—At the Court House, Barnsley, on Wednesday, Mr. Richard Pease, the agent and viewer of the Darfield Main Colliery, was charged by Mr. Charles Morton, Inspector of Mines, with having neglected to provide proper means of signalling in the shaft, as required by the statute. Mr. Skipworth, of Wakefield, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Peacock, of Barnsley, for the defence. Mr. Skipworth said that the present proceedings arose out of an accident which occurred at the colliery on April 16, by which a boy was killed and three men were seriously injured. The pit was 335 yards deep, and was worked by a powerful steam-engine on the surface. On the day in question the four unfortunate persons were being drawn up the shaft whilst a loaded cage was going down. The latter in its descent acquired such velocity that, notwithstanding the application of the break by the engineman, the ascending cage, with the men and boy in it, was drawn over the pit-pulleys, and through the roof of the engine-house. There was a wire by which signals could be communicated from the bottom of the shaft to the surface, but there were no means of signalling from the surface to the bottom of the shaft, though the materials for that purpose had been provided by the proprietors some time before the accident. Upon Mr. Morton's report of the circumstances, the Secretary of State had authorised him to prosecute the agent. The banksman and others, who were strongly censured by the coroner's jury, would also have been brought to justice for their carelessness, but the colliery owners had not, when the accident occurred, fully established their special rules; and, consequently, Mr. Morton could not in this instance proceed against the workmen. After hearing the evidence, Mr. Peacock said that he did not deny the defendant's neglect concerning the signals. The prosecution had been fairly instituted and conducted, and he would only submit, in extenuation, that as the works were new, and as the accident itself was not directly attributable to the defendant, the ends of justice would be served by a moderate penalty.—A second charge was then preferred against Mr. Pease for having neglected to fence the fly-wheel of the steam-engine; and this offence having been proved, the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 5*l.* and costs in the first case, and 1*l.* and costs in the second; the presiding magistrate commenting on the great importance to the mining community of a strict observance of the rules devised for the better regulation of collieries.

CAUTION TO MINERS.—At the Willenhall Police Court, Edward Bradley was fined 1s. and costs for riding up a shaft on a loaded skip. The information was laid at the instigation of Mr. Baker, Government Inspector of Mines for South Staffordshire.

MINERS REFUSING TO USE SAFETY-LAMPS.—At the Rowley Petty Sessions George Oakley and William Stevens were charged with having neglected the service of their employer without due notice. Defendants were employed at Mr. W. H. Dawes's Portway Colliery, and had refused to work with safety-lamps when directed to do so by the ground bailiff. The men were acquitted, as there was no agreement for a fortnight's notice, and the men had simply left their work; but Mr. W. Mathews, who was on the bench, told the men that they should have taken the advice of the ground bailiff, as it was for their benefit, on the ground of safety, that lamps should be used instead of candles. When the Bill was going through Parliament many complaints were made by the men that they were obliged to work with candles, and now when lamps were provided they were the first to rebel against the law.

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT THE CORNWALL TICKETINGS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE, 1861.

Mines.	Sales.	Tons.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	3	5134	£25,196 0 6
Clifford	3	2102	12,848 5 0
South Caradon	3	1299	12,198 11 0
West Seton	3	1920	11,876 19 0
West Basset	3	1422	8,918 7 6
Fowey Consols	3	1437	8,349 16 6
Par Consols	3	978	8,221 14 0
West Caradon	3	944	8,126 6 0
Phœnix	3	1047	7,741 7 6
United Mines	5	1829	5,720 12 0
Wheal Basset	3	783	5,445 18 0
Marke Valley	3	932	5,319 0 6
Crelake	2	791	5,014 11 0
East Basset	3	452	4,698 3 0
East Caradon	3	552	4,403 1 6
South Frances	3	730	4,118 4 0
Great Busy	3	1374	4,095 15 0
Great South Tolgus	3	498	3,844 12 6
Great Alfred	3	896	3,836 17 0
Carn Brea	2	1085	3,668 17 6
East Pool	2	776	3,515 10 0
South Tolgus	3	543	3,486 0 0
South Crinnis	3	489	3,343 12 6
Craddock Moor	3	406	3,207 11 0
Friendship	3	413	3,136 19 0
Bedford United	3	602	2,917 18 0
Seton	3	672	2,733 14 6
Rosewarne United	2	332	2,671 17 6
Pendeen	2	644	2,409 0 6
Buller	3	326	2,365 11 0
Wheal Polmear	2	289	2,331 3 6
North Treskerby	1	348	2,160 18 6
North Robert	2	298	2,092 11 6
Tincroft	2	690	2,092 0 0
Treloweth	2	256	2,052 15 6
Emma	3	509	2,025 5 0
Condurrow	2	608	2,012 1 0
Edward	2	469	1,949 19 6
North Downs	1	240	1,830 6 6
Charlotte United	2	244	1,738 2 6
East Russell	1	344	1,675 13 6
North Roskear	1	190	1,666 0 6
Alfred Consols	1	271	1,554 10 6
Gonamena	3	279	1,457 12 6
Holmbush	1	237	1,369 13 0
Copper Hill	2	227	1,327 8 0
Hingston Down	1	300	1,315 10 0
East Carn Brea	3	165	1,315 3 0
Tywarnhaile	1	334	1,311 10 6
Botallack	1	130	1,302 7 6
West Damsel	1	353	1,287 16 6
West Damsel	1	300	1,279 16 0
Great Martha	2	366	1,261 3 6
Levant	1	226	1,249 7 6
Tolvadden	1	235	1,201 12 6
Stray Park	2	199	1,052 13 0
New Treleigh	1	160	1,031 13 0
Devon and Cornwall	2	320	1,030 16 6
Trevoole	2	353	1,004 16 6
Sortridge	2	127	966 12 0
Margery	1	146	941 0 6
Gunnis Lake (Clitter's)	1	165	939 17 6
St. Day United	1	219	901 5 6
North Grambler	1	115	885 16 6
Bampfylde	1	51	849 3 0
East Crinnis and South Par	1	138	814 7 0
Unity Consols	2	120	796 0 0
West Fowey	2	95	757 2 6
Kelly Bray	3	290	756 13 0
East Alfred	1	92	752 2 0
Lady Bertha	1	230	725 14 0
East Rosewarne	1	84	696 8 6
West Stray Park	1	92	667 0 0
Grambler and St. Aubyn	2	90	620 17 0
North Basset	1	120	605 16 6
West Alfred	1	183	605 2 0
Dolcoath	2	149	593 1 6
South Crofty	2	149	578 13 0
Tolcarne	1	98	565 5 0
Calstock Consols	1	160	556 7 0
Collacombe	1	117	534 12 0
Okel Tor	1	180	515 17 0
South Bedford	1	150	473 15 0
Anna	2	110	456 3 0
Cuddra	4	102	440 5 6
Camborne Vean	2	105	436 17 0
Yarner	1	104	417 18 6
Brookwood	3	61	397 18 0
Harriett	1	55	394 12 6
Agar	1	54	382 4 0
Hawkmoor	1	81	363 9 0
Mary Great Consols	1	71	349 19 6
North Crofty	1	90	324 13 6
Molland	1	60	315 0 0
New Hender	1	38	300 4 0
Grenville	1	68	298 2 0
Roseworthy Consols	1	16	281 0 0
South Crenver	1	61	277 7 6
Franco	1	43	274 2 6
Perran	1	60	267 15 0
Tresavean	1	93	260 15 6
Ellen	1	54	256 5 0
West Treveylyan	1	41	247 2 6
Prideaux Wood	1	56	239 8 0
East Tolgus	2	51	239 0 6
Torpoint Regulus	2	139	229 6 6
Great Crinnis	1	50	193 15 0
South Lady Bertha	1	75	193 6 6
Treworlis	1	44	187 19 6
Gawton	1	49	156 16 0
Great Work	1	15	138 0 0
Visick's precipitate	1	3	136 11 6
Clijah and Wentworth	1	25	130 0 0
South Basset	1	28	126 14 0
Crebor	1	32	109 12 0
North Downs and Rose	1	30	99 0 0
South Dolcoath	1	6	93 15 0
Old Tolgus United	1	14	81 11 0
Maudlin	1	20	79 12 0
Cook's Kitchen	1	70	75 16 6
Camborne Consols	1	10	71 15 0
Trehill	2	49	68 1 6
Great Fortune	1	8	67 18 0
Boiling Well	1	25	66 17 6
Henry	1	10	65 15 0
Devon and Courtenay	1	24	65 8 0
East Damsel	1	14	63 0 0
Creegbrawse	1	20	62 10 0
Crowndale	1	19	50 16 6
Wheal Damsel	1	9	48 7 6
Falmouth and Sperries	1	16	47 4 0
Torpoint ore	1	36	45 18 0
Trefusis	1	9	44 16 0
West Jane	1	5	44 5 0
North Great Work	1	6	43 10 0
North Busy	1	6	41 14 0
New South Ellen	1	6	27 3 0
Tehidy	1	4	26 18 0
Trebarvah	1	9	22 19 0
St. Andrew	1	8	22 4 0
Jenkin's precipitate	1	1	22 4 0
East Grenville	1	9	20 18 6
Penberthy Crofts	1	4	18 2 0
Trenwith	1	2	16 8 0
Bawden's ore	1	2	11 3 6
Annie	1	2	10 1 0
Jackson's Ore	1	60	9 0 0
Hocking's ore	1	30	5 5 0
Halse's Ore	1	1	4 18 6
Total		46,186	£255,877 7 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	1982	£ 9,072 9 4
Vivian and Sons	6209	33,400 6 10
Freeman and Co.	2986	13,941 1 5
Grenfell and Sons	5105	36,192 6 2
Crown Copper Company	1207	7,230 15 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	5149	32,803 18 7
Williams, Foster, and Co.	6152	38,078 8 4
Mason and Elkington	5767	31,899 9 10
F. Bankart	1792	9,609 19 0
Copper Miners' Company	4666	28,354 0 7
C. Lambert	1958	5,789 12 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	357	1,951 4 1
Alkali Company	60	74 14 0
Sweetland and Co.	2796	7,479 1 10
Total	46,186	£255,877 7 0

SALES OF COPPER ORES.

SALES OF COPPER ORES AT THE SWANSEA TICKETINGS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE, 1861.

Mines.	Tons.	Amount.
Cobre	3556	£ 48,323 7 0
Cuba	664	10,116 7 6
Australian	238	4,235 18 0
Maria	191	3,902 17 0
Wallaroo	135	2,277 19 0
Great Northern (South Australia)	78	2,118 0 6
Virgin Gorda	147	1,889 13 0
Worthing	41	1,555 19 0
Del Soto	96	1,422 1 0
Appeantilla	41	1,111 14 6
African	56	965 5 0
French ore	163	902 0 0
Chili	32	460 16 0
Turkish ore	43	410 16 0
Gellyreath	17	276 5 0
Brada United	53	272 9 0
San Domingo	24	267 1 6
Ookip	1	31 0 0
Oola	1	6 2 6
IRISH.		
Knockmahon	2676	22,760 13 6
Berehaven	2306	21,752 6 6
Ballycummisk	77	827 9 6
Irish	66	151 11 6
Cronebane	3	95 11 0
Tigrony	3	95 11 0
Holyford	5	55 10 0
SUNDRY COUNTIES.		
Laxey	111	760 7 0
Hunterdon	51	393 15 0
Dyliffe	55	380 17 6
Copper ore	26	195 5 6
Saltana	33	142 16 0
Corbet Dovey	21	35 9 6
PRECIPITATE, REGULUS, &c.		
Union precipitate	133	6,374 10 6
Regulus	29	1,276 14 0
Bristol regulus	8	294 8 0
Australian regulus	5	255 10 0
Sydney regulus	3	181 2 6
Burnt ore	70	183 15 0
RECAPITULATION.		
Foreign	5577	£ 80,515 11 6
Irish	5136	45,738 13 0
Precipitate, regulus, &c.	248	8,569 0 0
Sundry counties	297	1,908 10 6
Total	11,258	£136,731 15 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	996½	£ 9,714 15 6
Freeman and Co.	1137½	13,876 1 6
P. Grenfell and Sons	1471	20,661 2 11
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	1252½	22,594 12 9
Vivian and Sons	1592	18,717 13 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	2765½	29,980 17 8
Mines Royal Company	565	7,288 14 5
British and Foreign	104	884 0 0
Mason and Elkington	161	2,119 0 6
F. Bankhart	349	4,955 13 0
C. Lambert	297	1,290 19 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	567	4,648 4 6
Total	11,258	£136,731 15 0

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been rather inactive during the whole week, and with the exception of the shares which are constantly being dealt in very few transactions have taken place, and especially in the leading dividend mines. Yesterday was the "Account-day" for the settling of shares transacted during the past fortnight, which passed off as usual.

SOUTH CARADON, WHEAL SETON, and WHEAL BASSET shares have been dealt in.——EAST BASSET shares have been more enquired for, and several transactions reported at present quotations.——CARN BREA shares have also been in request.——COOK'S KITCHEN shares have changed hands at slightly improved rates.——GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE and ST. IVES CONSOLS shares have changed hands, the former still in request, at improved rates.——EAST CARADON shares have been in good request during the whole week, at improved prices, and show a tendency to advance, consequent on the improved appearance of the lode in the 60.——WEST ROSE DOWN shares have been sought after at slightly higher rates.——MARKE VALLEY shares have also been fairly dealt in, although the prices have not been so firm.——LUDCOTT and TRELAWNY shares have been enquired after, and some transactions followed.——MARY ANN shares have receded, and continue to look downward.——HERODSFOOT shares maintain fair market quotations.——WEST CARADON shares have changed hands at lower rates, and are evidently declining.——LADY BERTHA shares have receded, and continue weak.——SORTRIDGE shares have been in request, and firm at present quotations.——EAST RUSSELL and NORTH ROBERT shares have been dealt in at low rates.——CREBOR shares have been rather more in demand.——EAST DEVON CONSOLS shares are quoted as before, but few transactions have taken place at present rates.——ROSEWARNE UNITED shares have receded from last week's quotations, and show a tendency to recede further.——UNITY shares are in request, at slightly improved rates, and several transactions followed.——EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE shares have been daily transacted, and large numbers changed hands, at varied prices, this being one of the chief shares which are constantly dealt in for the account.——WHEAL GRENVILLE and PENDEEN CONSOLS shares have also found buyers.——CALVADNACK shares were in good request, at advanced rates, during the early part of the week, but have shown a weakness since.——CAMBORNE VEAN and STRAY PARK shares have been in request, and several transactions followed at former quotations.——NORTH TRESKERBY and WEST POLMEAR shares have been fairly dealt in, at the minimum market prices.

At EAST CARADON the caunter lode in the 60 east is improved, and now worth full 45*l.* per fm., with every prospect of its becoming as rich as before. The 60 west is still worth 100*l.* per fm. for the 5 ft. which is being driven; the south lode in the same level continues of the same value as before reported. The lode in the 50 is without any alteration, and Fawcett's lode is returning the same quantity of ore as before reported.——At WEST SHARP TOR there is no change. The 150 cross-cut is not yet through the lode.——At EAST DEVON CONSOLS they are continuing the 40 west with the same hope and indications as for some time past, but no change has yet taken place, upon which so much depends.——LADY BERTHA continues to look much the same as for some time past, no material change having taken place, although there are several points from whence much is anticipated. In the 53 they have intersected a cross-course, which is very wet.——At GREAT WHEAL MARTHA the arrangements preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft are nearly completed. The rise going up to meet the winze between the 30 and 40 fm. levels is nearly holed, and gone through a good orey lode. They have driven about 13 fms. through a very productive lode in the 30. The lode in the 20, west of Thomas's, has improved, and is now worth 3 tons per fm. The 200 tons, which it was feared last week would not be at the quay in time for the next sampling, is being carted, and is expected to be there in due time.——At WHEAL TRELAWNY they have cut the capels of the lode in the 173, and from the quantity of water issuing from the end they entertain favourable results; and the shaft will be resumed sinking as soon as the lode has been cut through. The next sampling is expected to be about 60 tons of crop lead.——WHEAL MOYLE continues to look very promising; the engine and steam-stamps are in full operation, and the burning-house completed: 4 tons of tin were sold on Saturday, and they calculate on selling that quantity monthly from ground laid open.

At PENHALE MOOR, the discovery made in the 20 east still holds good, producing some good work for tin; the lode is large and promising, being full 4 feet wide, and worth 20*l.* per fm. The cross-cuts in the 20 and the 30 continue without any change, although they are daily in expectation of intersecting the new lode in the 20. They have also cut the lode in the 10, east of the slide, which is 1 foot wide, good work for tin, and stones of copper ore; this is considered an important discovery, inasmuch as the lode continues to hold good beyond the slide.——At WHEAL ANNE the lodes continue to produce good work for tin, and the surface operations are going on satisfactorily, and the water-wheel and stamps are expected to be completed, and in full work, by the end of July, when fair returns of tin will be regularly made.——GREAT RETALLACK is without any change, but they expect to cut the lode in the 40 in about a month, when a more profitable lode is anticipated by a change in the character of the lode. The 500 tons of blende realised only 737*l.* 10s., in consequence of the depreciation in the value of spelter.——At CAMBORNE VEAN a valuable improvement is reported in the bottom of the shaft, where the lode is represented to be worth upwards of 120*l.* per fm.——At TRELOWETH, the lode in the eastern part of the mine, in the deeper levels, is looking remarkably well, where there are some fine courses of copper ore; the stopes and winzes are all returning large quantities. There is a good lode, also, at the engine-shaft sinking below the 134, whilst other important places are showing much promise.——At BREA CONSOLS the prospects are highly satisfactory, and they are rapidly progressing towards a profitable position. Their last monthly sale of tin, of 4 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs., realised 298*l.* 1s. 4d., which is within 50*l.* of their monthly costs, and as soon as the tin ground is attained towards which they are now driving the great object will be secured.——BASSET AND GRYLLS account was held on Thursday last, the particulars of which are not received, but the prospects of the mine are such that no doubt exists of the same passing off highly satisfactorily.

At GARLIDNA the stamps have not yet been able to confirm the reports which were given. The estimated expense at the commencement of 8*l.* per share has already been swallowed up, and not even a parcel of tin been sold.——At WEST WENDRON CONSOLS the prospects are nothing brighter than officially reported, and the progress made appears to be on a par with the character of the lodes.——PROSPIDNICK: The grand result of the high-coloured reports circulated some months since respecting the prospects and value of the mine, which at one time was estimated at 70*l.* per fathom, has resulted in the sale of 1½ ton of tin; in the course of this week they expect to have a similar quantity for sale.——TREVENEN AND TREMENHEERE: After a period of four years it is thought that the perseverence of the adventurers is likely to be rewarded by a sight of the bottom of the mine, as there is every prospect of their now being able to fork this summer.——At WHEAL HENDRA (Breage), the prospects of this mine for the depth and amount of money expended are satisfactory, but the representation that 50*l.* worth of tin was at surface, which when sold proved only to be worth 16*l.*, is not quite satisfactory, arising no doubt from an error or inefficiency of judgment.——At GREAT WORK as yet they have not been able to realise the anticipated improvements in this adventure. It is consequently in a depressed condition, and will result in heavy calls on the adventurers to keep the mine afloat.——At NEW WHEAL VOR AND EAST WHEAL METAL the prospects in the bottom levels are rather improved; the water, however, is so abundant that it is feared they will have to go to the expense of erecting a larger engine.——At WHEAL SITHNEY AND CARNMEAL the prospects are generally improved. In the 55, at the bottom level west, they have a lode 2½ feet wide, containing good stones of tin, which serves as a good index for the 65, to reach which they are now making every preparation for sinking below the 55; in fact, the whole of these western ends bear an

aspect of general improvement. On the Carnmeal lode they are sinking three shafts from surface, and each yielding tin; the lode is large, and improving every fathom sunk. The surface works are laid substantially for the fall development of the mine on a very extensive scale. They have sold 10 tons of tin, and have 6 tons more to sell NEXT week.
JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market for British mines has been moderately active during the week. Prices in several instances have been somewhat lower, owing to the drop in the standard for copper ores. A decline in the standard generally takes place about this period of the year; therefore, the present low price of copper ores may have been anticipated by those who watch the periodical changes that take place in this article. A reaction will set in again by-and-bye in the ordinary way, when the price of shares in good mines will advance in sympathy with it. The present, therefore, appears to be a favourable opportunity for selecting a few good mines to invest in, with a view to a large profit in the course of a few months, while in the meantime fair dividends will be secured for the capital so invested. Having visited NORTH MINERA MINE during the past few days, it affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state that the prospects of this really good property have undergone a most favourable change since our former visits. It seems an anomaly for the price of shares in a mine to recede in the face of a steady and certain improving condition. Such is the case with this mine, and it seems difficult to account for the anomaly, unless it be that some of the shareholders have allowed themselves to be misled, and advised to sell their shares by parties who, we fear, too frequently allow their interest to warp their judgment, and to influence the advice they proffer. It may be useful for the shareholders to know that it is not from the want of lead that regular sales have not taken place. There were about 25 tons dressed ready for the market on Saturday last, together with a very large quantity broken both at surface and underground, which, from a cause we will explain, has been unable to be made available for the market. The mine is situated rather high, and consequently drained by the valley beneath; hence only the surface water is at present available for dressing and condensing purposes. To remedy this, a water-wheel is being erected for the purpose of diverting a never-failing stream to the engine and dressing-floors. When this is completed the returns of lead from North Minera will, we believe, be highly satisfactory to all who have embarked their capital in it. If shareholders who can spare the time would take a trip to the mine, we feel assured they would not regret the excursion, and they would be satisfied of the *bona fides* of their property. The usual amount of speculative business has been doing in EAST GRENVILLE shares, and the price keeps pretty firm, at a slight advance. ROSEWARNE UNITED shares have receded to the same price they were before the late reported improvements took place. SORTRIDGE CONSOLS shares have slightly advanced, owing to recent improvements in the mine, but they are not very extensively dealt in. DEEP LEVEL (North Minera) shares have been in good request, and there is every prospect of their advancing considerably above the present price. EAST CARADON is again improving. MARKE VALLEY may be considered one of the safest dividend mines to invest in. The reserves of ore, we are informed on good authority, are sufficient to give good profits for many years to come, without any further discoveries. BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS is selling rather more than its average quantity of tin, so that, notwithstanding the present low price of this metal, the profits are ample to keep up the quarterly dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. The annual sale of Dutch tin being completed, we may expect that the price will now be steady.

From Mr. W. LELEAN:—The market for Mining Shares during the past fortnight has been very flat indeed, and for tin mines especially, in anticipation of the annual sale of Banca tin, which took place on the 26th inst. Now, however, that the result has been made known—69 florins as compared with 79¼ last year—more firmness is exhibited in this description of share stock. Copper is also firm, at former quotations. The congenial weather and increasing confidence manifested in the political affairs of Europe, especially in Italy, together with the sound progressive development of cotton-growing in India and our other colonies, and the brilliant prospects of an abundant harvest in Canada and the Western States of America, has inspired confidence where hitherto there has been a great amount of distrust. In taking a comprehensive view of these matters, I am led to believe that we are on the eve of a great and beneficial change in the trade and commerce of the country.

"CORNISH NOTES."—Good health, a good appetite, combined with plenty to satisfy it, a heavy balance at the bank, and a mind in a delightful state of complacent ease, are wonderful incentives to give both to the body and the imagination a certain amount of *aplomb*, and particularly so to the pen of the ready writer. Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., must have been in one of these happy moods (in a modified form) when the preliminary idea struck him to take a tour, and celebrate it by "Notes" in harmony with the subject of mining, the publication of which, in a modest *brochure*, is one of the events which, like a stone thrown into a lake, disturbs and ripples the water; so the generally monotonous character of mining in general, but more particularly that section of it which belongs to mines themselves and their operations, receives a new impression, and a self-evident one to those who devote half an hour to a book which certainly adds a most agreeable and instructive item to the literature of mining. The writer of this little critique can fancy how the author of the "Notes" had warmed with his subject when he commenced to review the Camborne district from the top of Carn Camborne, and seen "Sitting on the edge of a saw-pit," "As Pillicock sat on Pillicock Hill." But a richer bit of imagination may be pointed at (page 5, date, the flowery first of May), in which the author for a time leads his reader to suppose that he is about to paint a picture in the style of Claude Lorraine—sea and landscape combined, the sea blue, and "the richest panoramic view in the world;" and, of course, including hills, and dales, and woods, and busy life, typified by shepherds and their flocks, cowherds, and homesteads gorged with the riches of agriculture. No such thing. "Nothing can be seen as far as the eye can reach from east to west but parched and barren ground, little mountains of rubbish, and tall dark stacks of chimneys." The wealth lies *below*, and unseen except by the eye of the miner, and this mineral wealth is represented to have created in this district fortunes "which have made the mere working miner and his descendants, in some cases, the largest landholders in the county of Cornwall, and all produced from working by the light of a farthing candle." A sly hit is, however (suggested natually by the result of successful mining), given at "*Such* mining as is heard of in London" occasionally, from which nothing having ever been probable, nothing can by any possibility come; whilst instead of enlarging on this branch of the subject, which evidently did not suit the author's temper at the time, there follows a list of successful adventures, wherein profits have been realised amounting to five millions sterling downwards, the lowest of which is enough to wet the appetite for mining adventure, whilst the highest merely bewilder the fancy, since who expects any mines now opening, or to be opened hereafter, will yield returns like DOLCOATH or COOK'S KITCHEN of tin and copper value ten millions sterling, and both still in active operation? Mr. Watson, however, is too practical as an expounder of the science under discussion not to bring his business habits and his rather long experience to bear extensively upon the objects which really stimulated him to travel and to write, and accordingly the work assumes the shape of a DICTIONARY OF MINING, beginning with the elucidation of the question, "What is an out-adventurer?"—for whose especial enlightenment it professes to have been undertaken; and accordingly the writer's views are given upon a large number of concerns in the districts of ST. AUSTELL, CARADON, CAMBORNE, the BANKS OF THE TAMAR, and TAVISTOCK, and, on the whole, gives a highly encouraging picture of the present state of mining in those parts. There is a chapter, commencing at page 27, on the "Vagaries of Lodes," the facts and theories in which were, no doubt, gleaned from respectable sources, and so far they may be accepted as guides to the adventurer who prefers to know something of the why and wherefore of a particular spot of ground being likely, or really having the capacity, to produce ores, not to figure in the *Mining Journal* in juxtaposition with constant calls, but to pay dividends, the end and aim of all really honest mining schemes. Thus, for instance, it is stated that "*no tin mine yielding a profit has ever been found except in secondary granite, or in very quartzose, or micaceous clay-slate, connected or unconnected with elvan*"—a description of a stratification rather long-winded and abstruse for non-geologists, but the studying and the mastering of it might save capital, which for want of the knowledge of the fact (if it be one) might be lost. A palpable fact of another kind should be noted by any intending future *voyageur*—namely, "that there is Burton ale at Marke Valley" (particularly appreciable when the weather is hot), and explainable upon the hypothesis that Marke Valley is now a dividend-paying mine, whose presiding genius, being a jolly individual, imports from the banks of the Trent a beverage which certainly does not rank amongst the *minor* ones of this country, and where, consequently, it is quite at home, and is, no doubt, the favourite *wet* next to or before the grogs, as the case may be, and long may it continue to be dispensed in the way of hospitality to thirsty travellers. Mr. Watson, it is to be hoped, had a bottle of this drink also at hand when he received the third slice of beef on his plate at the "account dinner" of South Frances Mine, on May 6, to wash it down. For the rest, the concluding paragraph gives some dark hints of certain mines which have now had their day, but which, with extreme good taste, their particular merits as mines Mr. Watson declines to discuss "*at present.*" "*Le roi est mort. Vive le roi.*" What shade of colour the future critique, here half promised, will throw over some concerns mentioned by name, remains therefore to be seen. Will it be in the "Lay on, Macduff" style, or what other? Perhaps they had much better, *on their demerits alone*, be allowed to pass into oblivion.—NOTA BENA: *City, June 28.*

The Practice of Hand-Turning in Wood, Ivory, Shell, &c.; also, an Appendix on Ornamental Turning. By FRANCIS CAMPIN. London: Spon. Pp. 302.

While wood turning is very extensively pursued in this country, not only in the arts but by amateurs, many of whom go to great expense in providing the best finished lathes and tools, it is not a little remarkable that no good available manual has issued from the English press, while in France several extensive works have been published. The late celebrated Mr. Holzapffel projected a work on this interesting and important subject, to be comprised in six octavo volumes, but of these only three were published, relating mostly to introductory matter, leaving the really practical and most useful part untold. The work before us, although of an unpretending character, is evidently the production of a practical man and an engineer, and is highly creditable both to the author and publisher. The text is illustrated by numerous well-executed diagrams of the various tools, and modes of producing peculiar work, as bowls, chessmen, ornamental surfaces, &c. The chapters on turning, drilling, screw-cutting, turning particular forms, staining, polishing, &c., cannot fail of being read with benefit by all entering on or engaged in manipulating with the lathe; and, indeed, will greatly tend to increase its use as a recreative and most useful employment. It is just such a book as the mechanic and amateur require, for they will here find a large amount of applicable information, communicated in plain intelligible terms.

"SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY."—Mr. John Timbs has just issued (through Messrs. Lockwood and Co., Stationer's Hall-court) another of those charming little scrap-books which have now become almost inseparably connected with his name. The volume, he tells us, "is, in the main, the result of many intervals, which the author has employed rather in deriving instruction and amusement from the works of others than in attempting to afford either by his own;" and it would certainly be difficult to find a volume which could be better taken up to while away intervals which may occur in our ordinary occupations. The book would occupy very many hours to read, yet, from its very nature, nothing will be lost by perusing it at chance glances of but a few minutes duration.

RAILWAY STATION MANAGEMENT.—Although we have seen the good effects produced in connection with the working of collieries by the adoption of a complete and well-considered code of special rules, few, we think, have thought of a similar scheme being highly beneficial with respect to the management of railway stations. The officers have struggled on in comparative darkness, until by habit and experience they have become well versed in the duties of their office, and upon every change of staff the same tedious process has been employed. For this unsatisfactory system a remedy has now been devised in the shape if a "Handbook of Railway Station Management; or Agent's Manual," by Mr. E. B. Ivatts, of the Waterloo Station, Liverpool, which contains, if we may so express it, a codified series of notes and hints for the *employés* of railway companies. There is not a subject connected with station management which will not be found satisfactorily treated in the book, and the arrangement is so excellent, that any portion of the information contained can be readily referred to. The Handbook, though of an unassuming character, is one from the perusal of which every railway *employé* may derive advantage.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST GRENVILLE shares yesterday afternoon experienced a sudden fall, from an unfavourable telegram having been industriously circulated. We are in a position to state that the substance of the telegram was incorrect, and that the agent's report, valuing the lode in the shaft at 2 tons of ore per fathom, and in the 35 west at 1 ton, is more than confirmed by one of the South Wheal Frances agents, who inspected the mine for an independent shareholder yesterday morning, and who telegraphed as follows:—"Splendid lode in shaft, worth 3 tons per fm.—improving.; 35 west 2½ tons; 20 east much improved—very kindly."

HERODSFOOT MINE.—Will you allow me, through the Journal, for the satisfaction of distant shareholders, to inform them that the little breakage of a set of timber in the shaft is all right again. The rumour of the breakage seems to alarm parties, but when I tell them the damage is less than 10*l.*, it is not a very serious affair.—THOMAS TREVILLION: *June* 27.

DRAKE WALLS MINES will sell this day two parcels of tin ore of good quality—(computed) No. 1, 9¼ tons; and No. 2, 12¼=21½ tons for the May account.

BRONFLOYD.—The winze sinking below the 17, on north lode, is opening out some valuable ore ground; this ore is of a very high percentage, and is from a point in this level close under the carbonate of lead, the splendid crystallised specimens of which are now to be seen at the offices of the company. The ore has been analysed this week by Messrs. Phillips and Darlington, who certify its produce to be 80 per cent. of lead.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—All the various points here are being pushed on with all speed—the engine-shaft to sink to the 40, and the new shaft east to come down on the recent discovery of copper ore, being taken by contract, and the men are working hard. The 20 east, on the caunter lode, is looking well, and improving. A rich bunch of copper ore is expected in this end as it approaches the elvan course. The mine is an excellent speculation.

BRYNAMBOR MINE.—We have a splendid discovery—breaking rocks of ore, which are weighing about 1 cwt., more or less; plenty of specimens on surface, and plenty in the rock too.

NEW CROW HILL.—The shaft is progessing favourably, and the lode in the 35 is still opening out equal in quantity, but no wall yet. The six heads of stamps are working regularly, and in about five weeks we shall have 5 tons of lead for sale; for this quantity, it must be understood, the stamps have only been working about a week. We have put men to cut out the ground for the new twelve heads of stamps, and I have purchased an axle, bearer, frames, &c. They have at surface in work for stamps, &c., about 6 tons of lead, and are raising every day.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—An improvement has taken place in the 48, which is now producing tinstuff of ample value.

NORTH TRELAWNY.—The general meeting takes place on Wednesday, when it is expected rather good accounts will be laid before the shareholders, and that this promising lead mine will before long be in a position, from its returns, to rank amonst the best dividend mines.

CAMBORNE VEAN has a very great improvement in the bottom level, where a good tin lode has been cut.

EAST POLMEAR MINE.—After a protracted period of anxiety and expense to the parties concerned, we are informed that the very promising piece of virgin ground, situated between Wheal Polmear and South Crinnis Mines, is about to be worked in a spirited manner, several local influential mining men having consented to take shares. In looking over the circular (which is inserted in another column), we notice the position of this mine, and the facilities afforded for working are admitted by mining men to be good. The number of the lodes (twelve) discovered in the adit level, and the yield of fine copper on samples assayed—23½, 24¼, 30¼, 28¾, 28¾, 27¼, and 25½ per cent.—show the quality of the ore to be unexceptionable, and there appears, therefore, to be no reason why East Polmear may not, after a proper development, rank among its fortunate neighbours already developed, and now being successfully wrought.

EAST BROOKWOOD.—The new discovery in the lode in the adit level is increased in size and value, being now 2 feet wide, producing rich malachite copper ore, and worth 2 tons of ore per fathom.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA is steadily progressing towards a satisfactory result. The opinion expressed at the general meeting of shareholders, supported by that of Captain Richards, and other practical men well acquainted with the merits of the undertaking, is that upon the 50 fathom level being reached under the ore ground in the 40 above, a dividend mine will be at once opened. The 50 from the rise of the hill will be 75 fms. deep. In the 40 east the lode has been driven on about 100 fathoms, containing good courses of copper ore, varying from 2, 2½, and 3 tons per fathom; the stopes yielding 3 to 4 tons per fm., the ground being sufficiently large to contain a very great quantity of copper ore, that can be stoped away at a profit.

NORTH TRELETHER (Padstow).—About 70 tons of auriferous copper ore will be sampled next week. The stopes are producing from 15 to 20 cwts. per fathom. Altogether this mine is progressing most favourably.

At CONDURROW special meeting, on Wednesday, it was resolved to advertise for a manager at 10*l.* 10s. per month, and Capt. N. Vivian to be purser at 8*l.* 8s.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The discovery in this mine has attracted the attention of many agents and visitors during the past week. One of the committee, in writing from the mine, states that he saw a splendid rock of copper ore (about 4 cwts.) just brought to surface, proving the lode to be large, and of a rich character. There are several other points of attraction, which will soon prove the safety of purchasing shares at present prices; considering the position of the mine, it being 90 fathoms deep, and levels driven east and west, from which a cross-cut can be put out to intersect the lode; thus opening up a mine of no mean importance, and one likely to rise in value from 5000*l.* to 50,000*l.*, in a short time, upon its intrinsic value.

WHEAL LUDCOTT sampled on Thursday 85 tons of crop silver-lead ore, and 60 tons of second quality. The meeting will be held on July 8, when the usual dividend of 4s. will be given. The mine is looking very well, and has larger reserves now than when it commenced to pay dividends. The western lode is quite a new discovery, and from which good returns can be made.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA keeps improving week after week, and from its present appearance there is no doubt it will shortly enter the List as a good and permanent dividend mine. Few cases have occurred in Cornwall where an old mine re-worked has produced such results in a short period, the sales of ore since October last amounting to nearly 3000*l.*, most of it raised from the 10 and 20 fm. levels, and at the present time the reserves of ore are calculated to be over 3000 tons, having in addition about 600 tons on the floors ready for crushing. The present monthly raisings are about 200 tons, which can be doubled as soon as the crusher is ready to go to work, which will be during the next month. The lode appears to become richer the further they drive the eastern levels towards their neighbour, the Devon Great Consols, one of the ends being now worth from 10 to 12 tons per fathom. The lode has constantly improved, both in size and quality, from the 10 to the 40 fm. level, it being now 20 feet wide in the lower level, and the course of ore 5 feet wide. Some fine rocks of ore from the lode in the 40 have arrived at 23, Moorgate-street, this week, which are well worthy of inspection.

CARN VIVIAN.—In the 53 west the lode has improved for the last few fathoms, and is now producing 7 or 8 cwts. of lead per fathom.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—A meeting of the company is appointed to be held at Gresham House on July 6, at noon, for the purpose of deciding on the course to be adopted under existing circumstances. I believe that the company has in it a number of influential gentlemen who have paid up all the calls made on them; but some, whose calls are in arrear, will be required to pay up or relinquish their shares. Those who have claims on the company may rest assured that they will be satisfied at no distant date.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—On Monday the new engine erected on this mine was put to work, and as soon as the steam was up started in admirable style. This engine, manufactured by Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle Foundry, a 24-in. cylinder, is on the rotary principle, and has attached to it the necessary gear for pumping, winding, and stamping; a most economical principle, especially applicable to this mine, there being but very little water to draw, the lodes being in granite. The design and masonry of the engine-house, although plain, is finely proportioned and most skilfully built, and has been greatly admired. Immediately after the successful trial of the engine, Capt. Carkeek, the manager, conducted the miners and workmen belonging to the mine, and the engineers and masons employed in the erection of the engine and buildings, to the timber-house, where a dinner of substantial joints awaited them, to which good duty was done. At the conclusion of the meal the men retired, highly pleased with the entertainment, and expressing their hearty wishes for the success of the mine. The dinner was presided over by Mr. Pike, with Capt. Carkeek as vice-chairman. Several excellent speeches were made, chiefly eulogising the engine and engine-house, and in admiration of the manner in which the whole machinery started to work. The floors being full of tinstuff, also attracted much attention. This being the first steam-stamps set to work in the parish of Crowan, excited much curiosity in the neighbourhood.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO.—June 27: CHECO MINE: The lode in the chiflon sinking under the 50 is 2 ft. wide—poor. The lode in the 50, east of winze, is 2 ft. wide—poor. The lode in the same level west is 18 in. wide—poor. The lode in the 40 west is producing about ½ ton of 17 per cent. ore per fm. The 40 driving west, on middle lode, is poor. The lode in the 30 stopes, on north lode, is 18 in. wide, producing ores of 12 and 14 per cent. The 20 driving west, on middle lode, has a little fallen off, producing about 1 ton of 17 per cent. ore per fm. The lode in the chiflon sinking at the western part of the sett is 3 ft. wide—poor. No. 1 chiflon, sinking under the 10, is poor. No. 2 chiflon, sinking under the 10, is producing good stones of ore. The lode at Cole's shaft, sinking under the 20, is still producing stones of ore. The lode in the 20 east is 20 in. wide—poor. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide—poor. On the whole, the mine is exceedingly poor.—A. ANTHONY.

DULCINEA MINE.—In No. 1 chiflon north the lode is 2 ft. wide; at present it is very poor, producing about ½ ton of 18 per cent. ore per fm.; but in sinking a few fathoms I think we shall cut some ore again, as the ground is changing a little. In the stopes in bottom of the 30 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, which I am sorry to announce to you is at present very poor, or to what it has been, and it is still going worse, at present only yielding about 1⅛ ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm.; but my opinion is, if we should sink a winze here about 10 fms. we shall cut a good bunch of ore, for at present we have come down upon a bed of iron, and under this my opinion is we shall cut a good lode of ore. The mine at present, I am sorry to state, is looking very poor.—S. UREN.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guananxuato, May 13: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The frente of San Roberto is in a very satisfactory state, and is producing a small quantity of unusually rich ore, in addition to its ordinary yield of good ore. In La Trinidad a mass of barren rock lately appeared, but has much decreased. San Pantaleon, through not quite so good as at one time, is far better than it was seven or eight weeks since. In my last report I stated that there had been a considerable falling off in the lowest frente—that of La Providencia; it is now giving a tolerable amount of good ore. I am happy to inform you that the very important work, San Andres, has much ore of so fair a quality as to leave little doubt that, when further advanced, the vein will prove at this level as productive as in the works of San Pantaleon, the highest of which, San Robarto, is about 30 varas below San Andres. An inclined pozo has been commenced near the frente of San Andres, which will ultimately communicate with the work of San Robarto. From this pozo, when complete, new frentes will be opened out; it is also necessary for ventilation. The profit on the mine in April was $7712, but the sales were lower than previously, and than they have been since, as more ore was sent to the haciendas, and the proportion of gold for that month, of course, is not included, as the rispa will not be taken till the end of the present month.

— May 22: During the past week there has been a change in the frente of La Trinidad, which has considerably fallen off. It will be remembered that this was the case some time since with La Providencia, which is now very good, and has improved since last week. San Robarto is excellent; San Pantaleon not quite so good. The frente of San Andres has been discontinued for a time, in order to drive the pozo lately commenced, which is much needed for ventilation. It is going down in fair ore, not being yet quite as far north as where the best ore may be expected. The mine sales in four weeks give $16,135; the buscones, $5039; the extraction in the same time by regular miners is 4256 cargas, 1780 cargas of which have been sold.—La Trinidad: The one frente is still in progress, and a little ore has recently been met with.—N.B. The remittance of $45,000 has arrived by this packet.

EAST KONGSBERG.—June 17: I regret I have not an opportunity of sending you a few samples of the ore broken last week; they are very superior to anything yet found since the mines were taken up by the present company. Hitherto we have only been getting schesderts and maim, but last week we broke millerts, ore containing 50 per cent. of silver. We are in hopes as we sink deeper the veins will be more productive. Men and boys are preparing it for stamping.

PACHUCA.—Capt. Paulls, May 26: The lode in San Juan level is now 12 feet wide, letting out a little water; it has a very pretty appearance, with pintas all over of low ley ore, assaying 2 and 3 marcs of silver per monton (11 to 16 ozs. per ton). I have sent a stone to be assayed, which I think will produce 6 to 8 marcs (32 to 43 ozs.) of silver per ton. As we get further into the hill, and deeper, there is not a doubt but the ley will improve. The letting out of water is considered a good indication. In the adit level the ground is harder, and the lode small; but I consider the main part of the Viscaina is further north, which, by the present direction of the level (north-east), we must soon meet with. The water is still at the same level in Las Animas winze. After sinking San Juan shaft a few varas I expect it will sink in the winze. At San Luis we have cleared the Santiago level north-west towards the Viscaina. The last fortnight the men have been widening and stoping the bottom of the level, which was left by the old people very low and narrow. Next week we shall commence driving. We have not yet reached the bottom of the shaft, nor seen the extent of the eastern level.

LUSITANIAN.—June 15: Palhal Mine: The ground in the 40 cross-cut, south of Oak shaft, is showing indications of our near approach to the House lode. The ground in the 30 cross-cut, south of the same shaft, is hard.—Basto's Lode: The lode in the 60, east of Taylor's shaft, is 7 ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 60, west of the same shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 50, west of the same shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 38, west of Taylor's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 50, west of River shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a branch of ore worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 38, east of River shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan and schist. The lode in the 28, east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, and small stones of lead. The lode in Manvel's rise, above the 18, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 8, coming down on Manvel's rise, east of River shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and spots of lead. The lode in the adit, east of Pinto's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of flookan and schist. The lode in the adit, west of Perez' whim-shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Jackson's winze, below the 38, is 1 ft. wide, worth ⅛ ton per fathom. The lode in the stopes No. 1, in back of the 50, west of Ernesto's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 2, in back of the 38, west of Mark's, west of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 3, in back of the 50, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 4, in bottom of the 28, west of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 5, in back of the 38, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 7, in back of the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 8, in back of the 28, east of River shaft, is 6 ft. wide, having a branch of ore in it worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 9, in back of the adit, west of Perez' shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 50, east of River shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 50, west of the same shaft, is of just the same quality. The lode in Roderiquez' rise, above the 38, west of the caunter lode, is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, east of the slide lode, is 1 ft. wide, and is unproductive. The lode in Joao's winze, below the 18, west of the caunter lode, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the stopes No. 10, in bottom of the 18, east of junction winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 11, in back of the 18, east of Dea's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes No. 12, in back of the 38, west of the caunter lode, is worth 1 ton per fm.—Caunter Lode: The lode in the 50, west of Taylor's shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of quartz.—Great Caunter Lode: The lode in the 20, west of Oak shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and prian, spotted with lead and copper ore. The lode in the 20, east of Oak shaft, is 3 ft. wide, spotted with lead. The lode in the stopes No. 13, in back of the 20, west of Oak shaft, is worth 1½ ton per per fm.—Ponte Lode: The lode in the winze below the adit level, west of the River Caima, is 8 in. wide, worth ½ ton per fm.—Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 1¼ ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan. The lode in the 20, west of Oak shaft, is 1¼ ft. wide, and is unproductive. The lode in the rise in back of the 28 is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz.—Carvalhal Mine: The lode in the adit, west of the River Caima, is 2 ft. wide, composed of rusty quartz. The lode in the 10, west of Henrique's winze, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, thickly impregnated with lead. The lode in the stopes in back of the 10, wast of Henrique's winze, is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muudic, and lead; for the latter it is worth 3 cwts. per fm.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—LOOK TO THE FUTURE.—The first symtom of departing health should have instant attention and redress, not more for the comfort of the present, but for the happiness of the future. Whatever be the irregularity, wherever situated, however masked, Holloway's remedies will reach it and remove it. The external employment of the ointment, and the internal use of the pills, will always restore order and ease. Cutaneous complaints, defective nutrition, want of appetite, nausia, and biliousness are immediately cured, and healthy functions permanently restored to each organ. The united action of Holloway's remedies over the human frame is so singularly searching, soothing, and curative, that few diseases can long withstand the thorough purification they constantly bring about.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 8th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—
BEST PLATE and SHEET IRON; also, SWORDS and SCABBARDS.
And that the conditions of the said contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Indian Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 8th day of July, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, June 26, 1861. 63

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 8th July next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— BRITISH IRON.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 8th day of July, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.
India Office, June 28, 1861. 64

THE BYCHTON COAL, CANNEL, AND IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Directors are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for LOANS on DEBENTURE at FIVE PER CENT., for terms of three, five, or seven years, to replace loans falling due. The interest is payable half-yearly, in London. The debentures are a first charge upon the property and works of the company.—Applications to be addressed to LITTLEDALE, RIDLEY, and BARDSWELL, Liverpool, law clerks to the company. 65

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Copiapo Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 2, New Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of July next, at Two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering, and, if deemed advisable, of adopting Articles of Association for the government of the company.
And notice is hereby further given, that such meeting will also be an ordinary general meeting of the company, for the purpose of considering and transacting the general affairs and business of the company. By order of the Board,
London, June 21, 1861. EDWARD J. COLE, Sec. 66

CASARA LEAD MINE (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at my offices, 27, Austinfriars, on MONDAY, the 8th of July next, at Two o'clock precisely. By order, WILLIAM CHARLES, Sec. 67

NOTICE.
THE CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of July, at Four o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the present position of the company. By order of the Directors,
A. TREGONING, Manager.
185, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., June 27, 1861. 68

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new. They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C. 69

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.
London Agent:—Mr. W. T. HENDRY, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C. 70

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 71

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 72

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764).
Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d.
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Published every morning, price 1d.
The best medium for mining, manufacturing, shipping, and trading advertisements in the North of England.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland. 73

CENTRAL PAR, ST. BLAZEY, CORNWALL.

In 2048 shares. On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE."

This mine is bounded on the south and east by Par Consols, West Fowey, and Fowey Consols, which have returned to their proprietors near half a million in dividends, is in the same formation, and its position is such that the highest authorities have given it their unqualified approval.

A limited number of shares remain unappropriated, for which, together with full particulars, application may be made to Mr. JOSEPH SYKES, Leek, Staffordshire; or Mr. C. PENGILLY, Chacewater, Cornwall.

EAST POLMEAR MINE.

On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

This very promising, and it may be called productive mine (for copper ore of rich quality is now being raised from the adit level), is situated in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of Cornwall, and is surrounded by mines of well-known reputation, being bounded on the east by South Crinnis, on the west by Wheal Polmear, north by the Charlestown United Mines, and on the south by the sea.

In the immediate district and direct run of the lodes to the east are South Crinnis, the celebrated Great Crinnis, Pembroke and East Crinnis, Par Consols, West Fowey Consols, and Fowey Consols; North Cuddra and Charlestown United Mines to the north, both recently recommenced working under spirited and influential companies, the latter returning large quantities of tin; while to the west are the now far-famed Wheal Polmear and West Polmear. The enormous results which have been obtained from the working of the above-mentioned mines have become a matter of mining history, and require but little comment here. The crude fact that over £1,000,000 worth of copper ore was raised from Great Crinnis alone, and the immense returns that most of the others have made, together with the prosperous character of the more recent speculations and kindly appearances of the lodes in this sett, are sufficient to warrant an expectation of equally satisfactory results here. The geology of the districts above referred to is identical with this. Twelve lodes traverse the sett, varying in size from 18 in. to 9 ft. wide. All are more or less highly mineralised. Assays have been made from ores raised, with a view to an approximation of the value and quality of the products. Five samples of copper ore have yielded the following:—

No. 1	23½	per cent.	for fine copper.
No. 2	24½	"	"
No. 3	30¼	"	"
No. 4	28⅝	"	"
No. 5	28⅜	"	"
No. 6	27¼	"	"
No. 7	25⅛	"	"

While the samples of tin have produced from 3½ cwts. to 27 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks.

Two important features present themselves in this sett. A deep adit level has been driven through the entire length from south to north: another over 200 fms. from east to west, on the course of a large copper lode; these cost many thousands of pounds, and have intersected the lodes above mentioned, and consequently drained them throughout the entire sett above this level.

The recent discoveries at Wheal Polmear have been made on the very lodes which are being developed here, and are, geologically speaking, merely a continuation of the same mineral deposit. At the adjoining mine (South Crinnis), a cross-cut was commenced about a fortnight since within 3 fms. of the eastern boundary of East Polmear sett, to intersect the lode from which the rich ore is now raising in the latter mine; this, coupled with the fact that a cross-cut is driven south in the western part of East Polmear to within a few fathoms of the lode from which such large returns have been made in Wheal Polmear (Quarry lode), are, to say nothing of the various other lodes, very important points; for should the lode prove rich in South Crinnis, the present end here being about 70 fms. from their boundary, it is fair to assume that the course of ore discovered in this sett will continue to the full extent of the limits east. On the other side (west), from the character of Quarry lode at Polmear, when intersected by the cross-cut above mentioned (which, as stated, can be effected in a few fathoms driving), it is only fair to premise that similar results to those already attained in Wheal Polmear will follow here.

The position of East Polmear, the facilities for working, and the number and character of the lodes, and surrounding strata, are admitted by all mining men to be unexceptionable. The proprietors, therefore, feel justified in asserting that it is rarely such an opportunity is offered for embarking in a property possessing in an equal degree the elements of development and success.

The present proprietors have so satisfied themselves of the character of the lodes as to see the importance of working on a more extended scale. To that end they now propose to issue a limited number of shares to a few friends who may feel disposed to join in the undertaking.

The shares are 5000, at £2 per share. Application to be made to Mr. JOSEPH B. STEPHENS, Charlestown, St. Austell.

A pile of rich copper ore is preparing for sale, after which it is confidently expected the shares will advance to a heavy premium.

EAST FOWEY CONSOLS MINE (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 4000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Amount paid, £1 5s., the balance to be called by instalments.

3000 of the above shares are held by an influential proprietary, leaving 1000 to be disposed of at a discount of 10 per cent., application for which to be made to Messrs. FULLER and Co., stock and sharebrokers, 26, Change-alley, Cornhill, London.

PROSPECTUS.

The lodes of this valuable property are a continuation of the celebrated Fowey Consols adjoining, which mine has yielded above £550,000 profit, and proved to increase in value as the works extend east towards East Fowey Consols boundary.

An engine-shaft is sunk to the 30, and levels extended toward the lodes, which, by continuing a few fathoms, will intersect the main lode. It must not be overlooked that this mine is being wrought in virgin ground, and, as a fact most significant of the value of this property, that recently in one of the deepest levels in Fowey Consols, at a depth of 220 fms. from surface, the lode is reported to be worth 200*l.* per fm.

Eight lodes are proved to exist in East Fowey Consols, presenting indications of great mineral wealth. Analogies are strongly in favour of a highly successful result emanating from a vigorous prosecution of the works, and of the property becoming equally as rich as the mines by which it is surrounded—viz., Par Consols, Crinnis, Pembroke, and other dividend mines.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S. W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—REDUCTION IN SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ISSUES

POLICIES of GUARANTEE, at reduced rates, for officials in or under the Treasury Customs, Inland Revenue, Board of Trade, Poor-Law Board, Admiralty, and other public departments, and for bank and railway clerks and persons in commercial employments.

Further reductions on the combination of life assurance with guarantee. Annuities granted on favourable terms.

Forms and every information may be obtained at the chief office, No. 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE

LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—

FIRST-CLASS "MOVING CYLINDER" STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers shipbuilders, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

BAIN AND WYLIE (Successors to John Condie).

Shields Ironworks, 330, Eglinton-street, Glasgow.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE

PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to MR. ALEX. YOUNG, 67, Mark-lane London, where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully

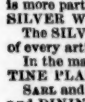
SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON.



AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,

SAILING FROM

LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

*** Passengers holding Victoria passage warrants will be forwarded to Melbourne by these vessels.

Ship.	For	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS..	Melbourne	1316	4000	July 20.
COMMODORE PERRY ..	Melbourne & Auckland	2016	6000	Aug. 20.
BLUE JACKET.....	Melbourne	1559	4750	Sept. 20.
LORD RAGLAN.....	Melbourne	1900	5500	Oct. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 124, Bishopsgate-street, and 55, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN FLEMING, Trustee of the Estate of WILLIAM CURRY, a bankrupt; CHARLES GARDINER, Trustee of the Estate of ADAM KILGERNA, bankrupt; ALEXANDER RANKINE, Trustee of the Estate of CHAS. MAJOR HERBERTA, bankrupt; and PATRICK BUCHAN, Owners. *Exparte* JOHN BRIDGES, Petitioner.

THE HON. JUDGE LONGFIELD, L.L.D., one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1861, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL, in One Lot, the extensive IRON MINES and WORKS upon and under the townlands of TULLYNAMOYLE and GOWLANE, situate in the BARONY of DROMAHAIRE and COUNTY of LEITRIM, and the several BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, FURNACES, and ENGINES connected therewith, known as the CREEVELEA IRONWORKS, together with the several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES under the several towns and lands of CORRY MOUNTAIN, MONEENATIEVE, an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of ALTAQUIN, and SELTONASKEAGH, all situate in the said Barony of Dromahaire and County of Leitrim; and under the town and lands of TULLYNAHA, otherwise TULLYNAHOW, situate in the BARONY of BOYLE and COUNTY of ROSCOMMON.

The IRON MINES and WORKS of CREEVELEA are held under an indenture of lease, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1853, for a term of 31 years, from the 29th September, 1851, subject to certain royalty rents therein specified, or a fixed rent of £500 a year in lieu thereof.

The several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES are held under leases, bearing date respectively 9th April, 1853; 9th April, 1853; 30th August, 1853; 16th November, 1852; and 14th September, 1853; all for terms of 31 years, with the exception of the lease of the 16th November, 1852, and 9th April, 1853, of the Seltonaskeagh and Moneenatieve Collieries, which are for terms of 21 years only; and these coal fields are subject to certain royalty rents of 2d. per ton for coal (culm excepted), or fixed rents in lieu thereof, amounting in all to £139 10s. per annum. Immediate possession of all can be had.

Dated 10th day of June, 1861. RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.

For particulars as to the several buildings, machinery, furnaces, &c., upon the several premises above described see previous advertisement and printed rentals.

The Creevelea Ironworks are situate in the barony of Dromahaire and county of Leitrim, three and a half miles distant from the town of Drumkeerin.

For rentals and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin; Messrs. BRIDGES and SON, 23, Red Lion-square, London; ANDREW D. JOHNSTON, Esq., Creevelea, Carrick-on-Shannon, who will show the property to intending purchasers; or to Messrs. GALLOWAY and CONNOR, solicitors for petitioner, having carriage of the proceedings, 35, North Cumberland-street, Dublin.

SOUNDWELL COLLIERY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, FOUR MILES FROM BRISTOL.

MR. G. F. DIX WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Black Horse Inn, Kingswood Hill, on Monday, the 1st of July, the following capital ENGINES:—

LOT 1.—WATER ENGINE, 200 horse power, 76 in. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke, complete, with engine house.

LOT 2.—WINDING ENGINE, 18 horse power, 24 in. cylinder, 5 ft. stroke, 8 ft. drum, spur wheel and shaft, complete, with engine house.

LOT 3.—WINDING ENGINE, 24 horse power, 24 in. cylinder, 6 ft. stroke, 7 ft. drum, spur wheel and shaft, complete, with engine house.

The sale will commence at Six o'clock.

The whole, or either lot, may be treated for by private contract, by applying to the Auctioneer, Kingswood Hill, Bristol.

WHEAL ST. ANDREW, IN THE PARISH OF GWITHIAN, NEAR HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on the mine, on Tuesday, the 2d of July, all the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MINING PLANT, which comprises a splendid 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS 11 tons each. An 18 in. steam whim and cage, complete; a 35 ft. water-wheel, with crusher attached; about 100 fms. of pumps, from 8 to 14 in.; shears, whims and whim chain and rope, capstan and capstan rope, old and new iron, smiths and miners' tools, count-house furniture, &c.

The auctioneers beg to draw attention to this important sale. The machinery is nearly all new, and cannot be surpassed in the county.

The sale will commence at Eleven o'clock for Half-past punctually.

Dated Paris-street, Exeter, June 20, 1861.

VALUABLE COAL MINES, situate at WELWERN, near PRAGUE, BOHEMIA; also, the expensive PLANT, STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER MATERIALS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions from the Directors of the Bohemian Coal Mining Company (Limited) to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, July 11, at One o'clock punctually, in one or more lots, the WELWERN COLLIERY, situate near Prague, in Bohemia, and within a short distance of rail and water carriage to Vienna and the northern parts of Germany, where the demand for coal greatly exceeds the supply.

The valuable plant comprises FIVE POWERFUL STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, wagons, kibbles, trucks, ropes, shafting, tools, &c.

Particulars and conditions of sale may shortly be obtained at the Mart; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

The BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, together with the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, July 18, at One o'clock punctually, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Ponterwydd, about 12 miles from the port of Aberystwith. Also, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS, comprising a WATER WHEEL 36 ft. × 4 ft., a CRUSHER complete, a drawing machine, 28 fms. of 2 in. rods, chains and kibbles, 25 fms. of 8 in. pumps, 25 fms. of ladders, 7 new jiggers all complete, slime troughs, 7 cwts. cast-steel, 1 ton bridge rails, miners' tools, &c. Also, the counting-house, blacksmiths' shop, and other buildings.

The engine-shaft is sunk 26 fms. from the surface, and driven 25 fms. north on the course of the lode, which contains lead about 10 fms., varying from 5 cwts. per fm. and upwards. The present company have sold 55 tons of lead, for £873. There is an abundant supply of water, and the machinery is of the very best description.

May be viewed on application to Capt. OWEN, at the mine, of whom particulars of sale may be obtained; also of the secretary, at the offices, Claremont, Shrewsbury; at the Mart; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

LEAD MINES IN MERIONETHSHIRE.—Some VALUABLE LEAD MINES are OFFERED FOR LEASE, upon highly favourable terms. There are THREE LEAD MINES beneath the farms of Tyddyn-y-Priddell, Bryn-dinas Dyffryn-gwyn, and Raitllwyd, in Merionethshire, which are offered for 21 years, for £2000 and a royalty of £1 per ton. The ladies who own the mines have exhausted their capital, and are consequently unable to extend the level, which was commenced and had nearly reached the lode before their father's death. Already 100 tons of ore have been raised from the mine, although the deepest winze is but 15 fms. Lead ore has been discovered for a length of 400 or 500 fms., and no doubt is entertained that with a good trial the mines will turn out well.—Apply to Miss MORRIS, Maengwyn-street, Machynlleth; or to Capt. W. WILLIAMS, Ponterwyd, near Aberystwith.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—GELLYGREIAN, ESGYR WYDDAN, and RHOSFARCH FARMS, on the estate of CHAS. FREDERICK THIRSTON, Esq., TO LET, for TRYING for LEAD ORE. There is a good lode runs through these farms, and in some places it is about 4 fms. wide, intermixed with carbonate of lime, gossan, and mundic; it runs two miles in the same land, and in a convenient place, 1½ mile from the turnpike-road, and not far from a sea-port, and in a good place for driving levels along the lode.—Apply to C. F. THIRSTON, Esq., Talgarth; or to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS, Ponterwyd, near Aberystwith.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—A GOOD PLACE for TRIAL for LEAD ORE, on the property of Colonel POWELL, Nanteos. Two good lodes run in the east and west point. One of them the same lode as the Clara Mine. Close to the turnpike-road; and intermixed with an abundance of carbonate of lime, gossan, mundic, and black mineral.—Apply to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS.

PLYNLIMMON.—On the CROWN LAND, a GOOD PLACE for TRIAL, on the Goginan lode. Six miles from the turnpike-road, and eighteen miles from a sea-port. This lode, carrying good point, is composed of black mineral, and 12 in. wide of solid mundic. There was found some time ago a fine lump of lead ore, discovered with the floods of water.—Apply to Capt. WM. WILLIAMS.

LOW DALE HOUSE AND FARM, WHITBY, YORKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET, with immediate possession if required, all that SEAT or RESIDENCE known as LOW DALE HOUSE, with the FARM, situate and being three miles from the fashionable watering town of Whitby, and within a short distance of Sleights station on the North-Eastern Railway.

The freehold estate is in a ring fence, bounded by an excellent front stream, and containing 48 acres of rich arable, meadow, and pasture land, drained, and in a good state of cultivation. The residence, outbuildings, and farmstead, with green-houses, hot-houses, fruit and pleasure gardens, were recently erected and laid out by the present owner, at a large expense, on approved plans, and of the best materials.

The property contains the rich bands of IRONSTONE and IRON ORE, with other minerals peculiar to the Cleveland district, and which is pre-eminently adapted for the erection of blast-furnaces and ironworks. There is also an unlimited right of turbary and stray upon the unenclosed neighbouring moors.

To a purchaser or tenant requiring early possession, the farm can be had along with the residence and gardens, or the latter can be taken separately.

For full particulars and information, apply to Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, agent, Whitby; or to Messrs. WALKER and HUNTER, solicitors, Whitby.—June 8, 1861.

DERBYSHIRE.

THE ALDERWASLEY FORGE AND WORKS, NEAR THE AMBERGATE STATION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TO BE LET, on a lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, and may be entered upon immediately, the above-mentioned FORGE and WORKS, with the STORE ROOMS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS, ROLLING and SLITTING MILLS, on the banks of the River Derwent, in the liberty of Alderwasley, and the WATER-WHEELS of 70 horse power and MACHINERY belonging thereto, late in the occupation of Messrs. Mold, who for nearly 50 years carried on a lucrative and extensive business as ironmasters at the said works, together with a newly-erected MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated near the said works, with the green-house, stables, coach-house, and capital garden belonging thereto, and upwards of 30 acres of excellent land, and 15 workmen's houses and counting-house, near or contiguous to the works.

The works are situated within half a mile of the Ambergate station on the Midland Railway, and the Cromford and Belper turnpike-road, the branch railway from Ambergate to Rowsley (on which there is a siding and wharf for the use of the works), and the Cromford Canal (attached to which is a wharf also for the use of the works), are all parallel therewith and immediately contiguous thereto, and afford excellent railway and canal transit to and from London, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, and all parts of the kingdom; and the extension of the railway from Rowsley to Buxton, now in progress, will give a direct communication with Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

The works are also available for saw-mills on an extensive scale, or for any other purpose requiring power and facility of transit.

For further particulars, and to treat, application may be made to Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK, civil and mining engineers, Derby; or at the offices of Messrs. NEWBOLD and SON, solicitors, Matlock, from whom tickets may be obtained to inspect the works.

Northern Institute of Mining Engineers.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—A GENERAL MEETING of this Institution will be HELD in BIRMINGHAM, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of JULY.

In the Lecture Room of the Midland Institute, on the mornings of the 16th and 17th, papers will be read and discussed upon different subjects connected with practical mining, engineering, &c., of the districts of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, and other counties.

The attention of proprietors of collieries and ironworks, and all interested in mining enterprises, is particularly called to the objects of this meeting, and their active co-operation requested in forwarding for exhibition plans, diagrams, models, mineral specimens, fossils, and other objects of interest, the produce of the coal fields and associated strata.

The afternoons of these days will be devoted to visiting manufactories and objects of interest in the town.

The members and their friends will dine together on the evening of the 17th of July, at Six o'clock.

On Thursday, the 18th, an excursion will take place, to enable the members and their friends to visit various collieries and ironworks in the South Staffordshire district, admission to be by ticket, issued by the local committee.

All communications with respect to the exhibition of plans, diagrams, models, &c., to be addressed to Mr. THOS. CARRINGTON, Hon. Sec., WOODHOUSE and JEFFCOCK'S office, Derby.

North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS, NEVILLE HALL, NEWCASTLE.

As the occurrence of the quarterly meeting of ironmasters during the second week of July will render it extremely difficult to procure accommodation for visitors, it is deemed desirable to POSTPONE the intended MEETING at BIRMINGHAM of the members of this institute for one week.

The several meetings will, therefore, take place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of July, instead of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, as originally named.

June 17, 1861. THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, Sec.

FOR SALE, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Ponterwydd, and about three miles from the Devil's Bridge, and twelve miles from the port of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

The above mine has been worked by the present proprietors for nearly three years, and the machinery for pumping, crushing, and dressing the ore is of the very best description, and in perfect working order.

Upwards of £5000 has been expended in the erection of the machinery and the development of the mine. The shaft is sunk 26 fms. In the level in the bottom the lode is worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level is also worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. There is an abundant supply of water, and the royalty is moderate.—For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, at the offices, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY.—TO BE SOLD, or LEASED, for a long term of years, on moderate terms, a VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the well-known Delabole Quarries.—For further particulars, and to treat for purchase and lease, apply to Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS, solicitor, St. Columb.

MIDDLESBRO'-ON-TEES.

IRON FOUNDRY AND ENGINE SHOPS.

TO BE SOLD, or LET, all that very DESIRABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of commodious IRON FOUNDRY, CUPOLAS, and DRYING STOVES, with extensive SMITHIES, PATTERN SHOPS, FITTING SHOPS, and BOILER YARD, until recently in the occupation of Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, and Co., covering about 1 acre of most valuable land. The machinery is driven by a powerful steam-engine, in fine working order.

These ironworks are replete with every convenience, admirably adapted to the carrying on of an extensive and lucrative business, either for home or export trade, being immediately connected with the Middlesbro' Docks, and also with the Stockton and Darlington Railway, by branch roads into the works.

As a purchase these premises hold out unusual advantages, from the daily increasing value of property in this now very important and populous iron-making district, and present an opportunity for the investment of capital rarely to be met with.

Application must be made to Messrs. BOLCKOW and VAUGHAN, Middlesbro'-on-Tees.

DESIRABLE SLATE QUARRIES AND CLIFFS TO BE LET, SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF TREVALGA, CORNWALL.

TO BE LET, for such a term as may be agreed upon, from Midsummer, 1861, all those EXCELLENT and PRODUCTIVE SLATE STONE QUARRIES, called the GROWA QUARRIES, together with the right to search and quarry for slate in the run of cliffs extending from the said quarries westward to a place called Tramble Hay, all situate in the said parish of Trevalga.

The Growa Quarries have been long and justly celebrated for the superior quality of the slate, and are capable of being worked to an almost unlimited extent. They abut on the sea, and the produce can be shipped on the spot, or at the port of Boscastle, about a mile distant.

The adjoining run of cliffs named above are supposed to contain abundance of slate rock, and as the extent to be granted is upwards of a mile, it affords ample space and a good opportunity for the employment of capital.

For particulars and conditions of letting, apply to Mr. W. D. KING, solicitor, Camelford, Cornwall.

NEW COLLIERY, NAILSEA, NEAR BRISTOL.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the WHOLE of the PLANT and MATERIALS at the above colliery, comprising—

ONE HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder 45 in. in diameter, and 10 ft. stroke.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE and gear, cylinder 12 in. diameter.
ONE HIGH PRESSURE WINDING ENGINE, cylinder 16 in. diameter.
THREE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 18 ft. by 4 ft.
ONE CYLINDRICAL BOILER, 20 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.

Hammered iron pumping cranks, T bobs, 19 in., 14½ in., 5½ in., 5 in., and 4½ in. forcing, lifting, and hand pumps; hammered iron straps, double straps and tail joints, buckets, clacks, wrought-iron cistern, lifting screws, chains, large capstan, double-power crab winch, 80 fms. 10¼ capstan rope, 8 in. capstan and other ropes, blocks, boring tools, wrought-iron air pipes, tram plates, smiths' bellows and tools, wagons, carts, &c.

To view, apply at the colliery; and for all further particulars, to BODDAM CASTLE, Esq., No. 29, Corn-street, Bristol.

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. FRY, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. Jos. RIDER, Basinghall-street, Leeds.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—J. IRELAND, FOUNDRY ENGINEER, begs to CALL the ATTENTION of IRONFOUNDERS to his PATENT UPPER TUYERE CUPOLA FURNACE, which EFFECTS a SAVING of from THIRTY to FIFTY PER CENT. in cokes, and melts the metal in much less time, without any additional labour or expense. Full particulars and testimonials can be had upon application at his office, 21, Moreton-street, Strangeways, Manchester.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO., ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 14 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being impeded by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING in FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT from EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, India Store Department, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers, builders, railway companies, and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Aberdeen, Mr. James F. Wood.	Leeds, Mr. J. C. P. Westwood.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. S. G. Fielden.	Leicester, Mr. Benjamin Pochin.
Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.	Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes.
Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon.	Manchester, Messrs. Morris and Sutton, Princess Chambers.
Chester, Mr. W. A. Rowland.	Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes.
Devonport, Mr. Cornelius Boolds.	Oldbury, Mr. C. Tonge, Chemist.
Dublin, Mr. Wm. Fith.	Southampton, Mr. Joseph Clark.
Frome, Mr. W. B. Harvey, Chemist.	Southsea, Mr. T. Cheesman.
Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie.	Tralee, Mr. H. Benner.
Hartlepool, Mr. W. T. Cheesman, West Hartlepool.	Wexford, Mr. Thomas Waring.
Hull, Messrs. A. L. Fleming and Co.	

FOREIGN.

Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor, Engineers.	Belgium, Messrs. Brenis Brothers, Engineers, Antwerp.
Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter, Engineer, Nicolaeff.	Holland, Mr. Jos. Courlander, the Hague.

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.
(Opposite the London Tavern).

WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards Woolwich.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.

Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.

For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, including ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description. 107

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 167

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER. 168

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 109

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO. have great pleasure in informing their customers and friends, and the mining community, that they have RESUMED MANUFACTURING, at their PENHELLICK WORKS, POOL, near CAMBORNE, and are PREPARED as before to SUPPLY SAFETY FUSE of a QUALITY which CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
BRANCH WORKS, BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM. 110

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.— An illustrated description of this cage appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 8th June. The patentee would impress on the working miners that it depends upon themselves alone whether they are to have the security of safety cages or not. Employers are naturally unwilling to incur this responsibility, but will gladly accede to the expressed wishes of their workmen in a matter so materially affecting their safety. Let the latter, therefore, with the concurrence of their employers, call upon the different patentees to exhibit their safety cages before them, make choice of the one they have confidence in, and thus do away with a fruitful source of danger to the miner.
N.B.—If requested to do so, the patentee will send a safety cage, with its guide-rods and frame complete, to any mining district, at his own expense, for the purpose of its being tried and tested. He has no doubt that the other patentees will do the same.
Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh. 111

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.
J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—
1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.
J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E. 114

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS' STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR. Published every Saturday afternoon. Circulation, 7000 per week. Price £1 1s. per annum, in advance, post free, being registered for transmission abroad at same price.
The IRON CIRCULAR gives the state of the Market with respect to Pig and Malleable Iron; the Official Prices of Bars, Hoops, Sheets, and most other kinds of Staffordshire Iron; a Report of the Iron Trade throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; the Scotch Pig Market up to the close of the market on the day of publication; the Closing Price o the Funds and the principal Railway Stocks up to two o'clock the same day; a Monthly Report of the Iron Trade in France; a Weekly Report of the Money Market, London Discount Market, state of the Foreign Exchanges; the Weekly Return of the Bank of England; the Monthly Return of the Bank of France; a correct Weekly Account of all the Gold Ships at Sea, London bound; likewise an accurate Weekly Return of all the Gold and Specie received during the week; a Report of the Copper Market, with prices of all kinds; a Report of the Tin Market, with present prices, and the same of Lead and Spelter, every week. The IRON CIRCULAR likewise contains an account of all Failures, Dissolutions of Partnerships, Changes in Firms, Stoppage of Works, Works Recommencing, New Works, or those in course of erection; in a word, the CIRCULAR gives every information connected with the Iron Trade which Mr. GRIFFITHS, whose well-known connection with it, considers would be useful and acceptable to the Ironmaster, the Merchant, the Shipper, Banker, or any other Buyer of Iron. The same may be said with regard to Copper, Tin, Spelter, and Lead. A Tabular Statement will be published with the CIRCULAR every three months, showing the number of Furnaces in and out of blast in all the Iron Districts, the quantity of Iron made, and likewise the quantities of Coal and Ironstone consumed in its production.
Parties wishing to subscribe will send a post-office order, addressed to S. GRIFFITHS, Metal Broker, Wolverhampton, which will include the cost post free to end of this year. 113

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WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, FEBRUARY 27, 1861.
[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]
On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. HUTCHINGS and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—
An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING. 130
Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2½	3	3½	3⅝	4	4½
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.
THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2¼	11 " 14 "	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
2⅝	16 " 10 "	—	—
3	22 " 8 "	—	18 " 5 "
3⅜	23 " 10 "	16 " 10 "	—
4	29 " 10 "	18 " 15 "	—
4½	37 " 15 "	—	26 " 10 "

N.B.—The 2, 3⅜, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.
The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool.

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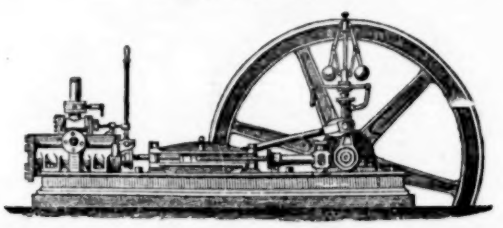

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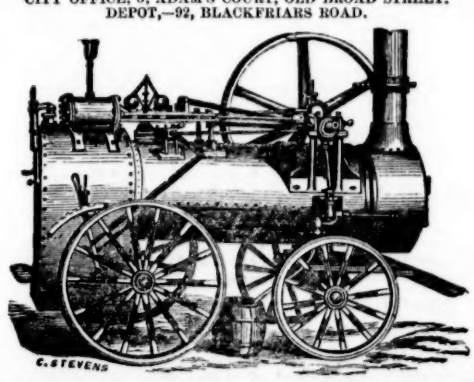

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240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10	0..	50 ..	.. 33 0 0.. 1 10 0	—May, 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91	5	0.. 190 ..	.. 443 5 0.. 2 10 0	—Feb. 1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10	0..	26 ..	.. 14 0 0.. 2 10 0	—Oct. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15	0	0.. 90 .. 80 85	.. 269 10 0.. 2 0 0	—Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10	0..	3 ..	.. 0 19 6.. 0 2 0	—Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	0	0.. 33 ..	.. 9 0 0.. 4 0 0	—April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1].	1	0	0.. 39s. .. 36s. 6d.	.. 0 0 9.. 0 0 9	—July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17	0	9.. 32 .. 29 31	.. 0 8 0.. 0 8 0	—May, 1861
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1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8	0	0.. 27 .. 25 26	.. 5 8 0.. 0 5 0	—May, 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7	10	0.. 16½..	.. 4 8 0.. 0 15 0	—Mar. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60	0	0.. 240 ..	.. 227 10 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1861
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300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32	0	0.. 67 ..	.. 75 10 0.. 1 0 0	—April, 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2	10	0.. — ..	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5	0	0.. 38 ..	.. 20 3 4.. 0 10 0	—May, 1861
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	0	0.. 5 ..	.. 41 9 3.. 0 2 6	—June, 1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25	0	0.. 35 ..	.. 61 8 3.. 1 0 0	—Dec. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3	18	6.. 4¼..	.. 0 8 0.. 0 3 0	—May, 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0	14	6.. 3½.. 3 3¼	.. 7 13 6.. 0 5 0	—Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18	6	0.. 13½.. 12½ 13	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Mar. 1860
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40	0	0.. 6 ..	.. 0 5 0.. 0 5 0	—Mar. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8	10	0.. 41 .. 39 40	.. 14 10 0.. 2 0 0	—June, 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92	6	2.. — ..	.. 6 15 0.. 0 15 0	—Feb. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10	0..	95 ..	..1091 0 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18	15	0.. 125 ..	.. 373 10 0.. 3 0 0	—June, 1861
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1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2	7	6.. 6½.. 6 6½	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1	3	0.. 4½..	.. 0 2 0.. 0 2 0	—May, 1861
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0	0	8.. 1¾..	.. 0 6 6.. 0 0 9	—Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1	2	6.. 9 .. 8 9	.. 35 19 6.. 0 5 0	—Mar. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50	0	0.. — ..	.. 5 0 0.. 5 0 0	—Jan. 1860
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	0	0.. 435 ..	.. 449 10 0.. 55 0 0	—May, 1861
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	..	5 ..	.. 6 9 6.. 0 15 0	—April, 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10	6	7.. 38 .. 35 36	.. 59 15 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50	0	0.. — ..	..1250 0 0..100 0 0	—
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1	5	0.. 315 .. 300 310	.. 346 0 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8	0	0.. 41 .. 39 40	.. 102 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Mar. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18	18	9.. 142½.. 135 140	.. 354 5 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31	17	9.. 47½.. 42½ 45	.. 9 15 0.. 1 0 0	—June, 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8	0	0.. 39 .. 32½ 35	.. 484 0 0.. 0 15 0	—May, 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4	10	0.. 2 .. 1¾ 2	.. 5 6 0.. 0 2 6	—Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9	0	0.. 5½.. 4¾ 5	.. 10 8 6.. 0 5 0	—Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	..	2¼..	.. 0 13 6.. 0 3 0	—Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11	10	0.. 15 .. 13 15	.. 7 0 0.. 0 10 0	—Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57	10	0.. 100 ..	.. 52 0 0.. 2 0 0	—May, 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11	13	10.. 20 .. 15 17	.. 8 15 0.. 1 0 0	—Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1	10	0.. 19½..	.. 21 10 0.. 0 8 0	—May, 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50	0	0.. — ..	.. 11 10 0.. 3 0 0	—Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5	0	0.. 53 .. 48 50	.. 96 11 3.. 2 0 0	—May, 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37	0	0.. 55 ..	.. 45 0 0.. 1 0 0	—May, 1860
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7	10	0.. 5 .. 4 5	.. 0 14 0.. 0 2 0	—May, 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47	10	0.. 355 .. 335 340	.. 308 0 0..10 0 0	—June, 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5	2	6.. 95 .. 85 90	.. 570 10 0.. 2 0 0	—June, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5	0	0.. 100 .. 95 100	.. 929 0 0.. 2 0 0	—May, 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	..	185 .. 180 185	.. 89 10 0.. 5 0 0	—April, 1861
2060	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2	5	0.. 8 ..	.. 0 10 0.. 0 10 0	—Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50	0	0.. 90 ..	..2400 10 0.. 5 0 0	—Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3	10	0.. 18 ..	.. 10 10 0.. 1 0 0	—Feb. 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1	7	2.. 11 .. 9 11	.. 8 0 0.. 0 10 0	—Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2	10	8.. 3⅜.. 3⅜ 3½	.. 1 4 0.. 0 4 0	—Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9	17	6.. 47½.. 43 45	.. 68 0 0.. 1 10 0	—May, 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36	2	6.. 440 ..	.. 280 5 0.. 7 0 0	—June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8	0	0.. 10½.. 9½ 10½	.. 53 17 6.. 0 10 0	—June, 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	0	0.. 300 ..	.. 275 13 0.. 5 0 0	—May, 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5	0	0.. 60 .. 59	.. 41 17 6.. 2 12 6	—Mar. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10	0..	30 ..	..	0 10 0..	0 10 0	—Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 17	1..	1½.. 1⅝ 1¾	..	20 3 0..	0 2 6	—April, 1859
1624	Balliswidden (tin), St. Just	11	5	0.. 12 ..	..	12 5 0..	0 5 0	—Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3	0	0.. 3½..	..	3 0 0..	0 0 0	—April, 1856
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0	15	0.. 5½..	..	0 4 0..	0 4 0	—Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	2	3	2.. 1 .. 1	..	0 13 0..	0 1 6	—Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5	5	0.. 12 ..	..	3 5 0..	0 8 0	—Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20	0	0.. 85 ..	..	85 0 0..	2 0 0	—June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48	0	0.. 100 .. 90 100	..	2 10 0..	2 10 0	—Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4	16	3.. 6 ..	..	0 10 0..	0 2 6	—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	39	2	6.. 12 .. 9 11	..	16 7 6..	1 10 0	—Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2	1	0.. ⅜.. ⅝ ⅝	..	0 13 6..	0 2 0	—Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 10	0..	¼..	..	0 7 6..	0 2 6	—Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24	5	0.. 400 ..	..	305 0 0..	2 10 0	—Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11	17	6.. 6 ..	..	0 5 0..	0 5 0	—Jan. 1854
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4	0	0.. 5½.. 5 5½	..	1 0 8..	0 3 3	—June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47	10	0.. 13 .. 11 12	..	23 0 0..	1 0 0	—July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	0	0.. 110 ..	..	221 10 0..	7 10 0	—Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40	0	0.. 31 ..	..	3 0 0..	1 10 0	—July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 16	6..	2½.. 2 2½	..	2 16 0..	0 2 6	—Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4	3	6.. 1⅜..	..	0 6 0..	0 2 0	—Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	0	0..1200 ..	..1420	0 0..50	0 0	—June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50	0	0.. 35 ..	..	56 0 0..	1 0 0	—Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	2	2	6.. ½.. ¾ ¼	..	0 5 0..	0 2 6	—June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16	0	0.. 21 .. 18 20	..	157 0 0..	4 0 0	—Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	11	8	10.. 3½.. ¼ ⅜	..	2 10 0..	0 10 0	—Oct. 1859
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	18	6	4.. 33 .. 22 24	..	33 10 0..	1 0 0	—Sept. 1860
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0	16	0.. ¾.. 12s. 13s.	..	0 10 0..	0 2 6	—July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	0	0.. 285 ..	..	60 0 0..20	0 0	—June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2	5	0.. ¾..	..	0 3 6..	0 1 0	—Feb. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	55	0	0.. 40 ..	..	80 5 0..	2 10 0	—April, 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0	13	6.. 7s. .. 5s. 7s.	..	0 5 9..	0 1 0	—July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	15	15	0.. 33½..	..	32 1 9..	0 10 0	—April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15	0	0.. 16 ..	..	4 0 0..	1 0 0	—Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7	7	6.. 2¼.. 2 2¼	..	0 5 0..	0 5 0	—Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	1	4	0.. 4 ..	..	1 12 0..	0 7 6	—Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4	12	6.. 1 ..	..	0 18 6..	0 2 0	—July, 1860
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	0	0.. 7 ..	..	31 0 0..	1 0 0	—Sept. 1858
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15	13	0.. 7½..	..	0 10 0..	0 10 0	—May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58	10	0.. 76 .. 73 76	..	131 15 0..	1 10 0	—Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5	17	0.. 15 .. 14½ 15	..	43 15 0..	1 0 0	—Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12	12	6.. 5 ..	..	10 2 6..	0 7 6	—Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	3	9	0.. ¾..	..	2 12 6..	0 2 6	—Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5	0	0.. 132 ..	..	260 0 0..	5 0 0	—Feb. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	0	0.. 41 .. 38 40	..	96 12 0..	2 0 0	—Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	0	0.. 8 .. 6 8	..	6 8 0..	0 5 0	—Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10	0	0.. 10 ..	..	7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0	0.. 3½..	..	1 2 6..	0 5 0	—Feb. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20	0	0.. 25 .. 23 24 x d	..	18 5 0..	1 0 0	—June, 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1	0	0.. 2⅜.. 2¼ 2⅜	..	0 8 0..	0 2 0	—June, 1861
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	0	0.. 8¼.. 7¼ 8¼	..	8 2 10..	0 6 8	—Mar. 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2	0	0.. 2 .. 1½ 2	..	0 17 3..	0 2 6	—Aug. 1860
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0	0.. ⅛..	..	0 9 6..	0 1 6	—July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1	0	0.. ⅝.. ¾ 1	..	0 3 0..	0 1 0	—Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15	0	0.. 35½.. 33 34 x d	..	43 5 0..	2 10 0	—June, 1861
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1	0	0.. 1¼..	..	0 2 0..	0 2 0	—June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10	0..	3 —	..	4 5 0..	0 15 0	—Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	4	5	0.. 3½..	..	15 per cent.	—May,	1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20	0	0.. 5 — 2 4	..	1 0 0..	1 0 0	—June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28	5	0.. 6 — 5¼ 5¾	..	1 16 6..	0 4 0	—Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	.. 1 ..	¾ 1	..Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	.. 1⅜	..1⅜ 1½	..Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	.. 8½	..	..Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	.. —	..	..Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	.. ⅜	..	..Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	.. 8½	..	..Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	.. 1	.. ¾ 1	..Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	.. ¾	..	..April, 1861
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	.. 1½	..	..July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	.. —	..	..Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	.. 2¾	..2¼ 2¾	..Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	.. 1⅜	..1⅜ 1⅜	..
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	.. —	..	..Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	.. ¾	..	..June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 10 0	.. ½	..	..May, 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	.. ¼	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	.. 1	..	..Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	.. ⅜	..	..June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	.. 1½	..	..April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	.. ⅜	.. ¼ ⅜	..Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	.. —	..	..May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	1 10 0	.. ⅛	..	..Mar. 1860
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	.. —	..	..Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	.. —	..	..Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	.. 2¾	..	..Nov. 1860
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	.. 18s.	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	.. ¾	.. ⅝ ¾	..Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7	0.. 1 ..		..Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5	0.. 2 ..		..
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5	0.. 12s. ..		..July, 1859
10000	Ancarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1	6.. 1⅛..		..June, 1859
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10	0.. 16 ..	14¼	..Mar. 1860
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15	0.. 4 ..		..Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 18	6.. ¼..	3s. 4s.	..April, 1861
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin	1 14	6.. 12s. ..		..Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0	0.. 1¼..		..
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0	0.. 2¾..		..Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0	0.. 20 ..	18 20	..Feb. 1861
10000	Borlase Con. (tin), St. Just [L.]	1 0	0.. 1½..		..Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5	0.. 8 ..		..Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15	0.. 4 ..		..Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5	0.. 10 ..		..Dec. 1860
123	Boswreddan and Wheal Castle	32 0	0.. — ..		..Nov. 1858
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0	0.. 1½..		..June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0	0.. 1 ..		..
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0	0.. 1½..		..Jan. 1861
5000	Bronfloyd (ld.), Cardigan. [L.]	2 0	0.. 4 ..		..June, 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 5	0.. 3½..		..Mar. 1861
1200	Brynfelin [L.] [600 £1, 600 £5 pd.]	—	— ..		..April, 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0	0.. 35 ..	32 34	..Oct. 1859
2000	Brynfail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 2	0.. 4 ..		..Mar. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 15	0.. 1½..	⅞ 1⅛	..Feb. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 5	0.. 1⅛..		..June, 1861
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10	0.. 2½..		..Feb. 1861
2448	Bwich (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9	0.. 1½..		..Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10	0.. 9s. ..		..Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5	0.. 8 ..	⅞ 8¼	..Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 10	0.. 8 ..		..June, 1861
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	7 7	4.. 2⅛..	2⅛ 3	..May, 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	21 12	0.. 8 ..	7 8	..June, 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0	0.. 9 ..		..Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5	7.. 16 ..	14 16	..Sept. 1860
6000	Carn Camborne	0 7	0.. 1⅜..	1⅛ 1⅜	..May, 1861
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 18	0.. ¾..		..May, 1860
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 19	6.. 2½..		..April, 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16	0.. 1 ..		..April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11	7.. 3 ..		..Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L.]	5 0	0.. 5 ..		..Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10	0..10s6d..		..Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carms. [L. £1]	0 8	0.. 12s. ..		..Dec. 1860
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10	0..15s6d..		..
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5	0.. 1 ..		..Sept. 1860
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17	6.. 2¼..		..Oct. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0	6.. 2 ..	1⅛ 1⅜	..Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0	0.. 1⅛..		..Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3	0.. 4 ..		..July, 1860
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 15	0.. 1 ..		..April, 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10	0.. ¾..		..June, 1859
908	Crane (copper), Camborne	6 10	0.. 6½..	5½ 6½	..April, 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10	0.. 4s. ..	3s. 4s.	..No call.
12000	Creiake (cop.), Tavistock	—	— ..	3 ..	..No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 17	0.. 9s. ..		..Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10	0.. ⅞..		..No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11	0.. 3 ..		..Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 16	0.. 2¼..	2 2¼	..May, 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0	0.. 6¼..		..Fully paid.
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19	0.. — ..		..Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0	0.. 1⅛..	⅞ 1	..Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 9	0.. 11s. ..		..Mar. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0	0.. — ..		..Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	— ..	2 ..	..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10	0.. ¾..		..Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 9	0.. ¾..		..May, 1861
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	6 12	0.. 8 ..		..Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0	0.. 2¾..		..June, 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 12	6.. 3 ..		..April, 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6	6.. 9½..		..Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	75 10	0.. 14 ..		..June, 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 12	3.. 28s. ..	1¾ 2	..May, 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10	0.. ⅛..	7s. 9s.	..Jan. 1861
6000